(No. 2.)

proprietors, W. S. DAMRELL,

A Religious and family Newspaper, of a gracious state exhibited in all their beruty. The line of demarkation between regard the Sabbath, and hoot at the order regard the Sabbath and hoot at No. II CORNHILL, BOSTON, & CONCORD, N. H.

steen, by paying \$10 in advance for five subscribers, their own paper gratis. Subscribers in the city, here who receive the paper by carriers, are charged a dvance, \$5.00 after three months. Munications to the proprietors or editors, to secure on, must be post paid. Postmasters are allowed and money free of expense.

Christian Reflector.

For the Christian Reflector

The glowing beams of morning light Dissolve the shades of dreary night, And village, fields, and groves disclose, In freshness waking from repose;

And when the grass beneath our feet And cooling zephyrs softly blow,
These words are gleaming from the skies
And from the earth they meet my eyes,—
'Go, work to-day.' And when the cheerful day beams fail,

The stars reveal their constant course The laws that guide them to enforce, And all along their shining way These words appear, in bright display,— 'Go, work to-day.' And sprightly birds unite in song,

And sprightly birds unite in song,
And insects gay their hum protong,
And purling rill, and gentle breeze,
In whispers sighing through the trees,
The concert swell, and softly clear
These words are stealing on my ear,—
'Go, work to-day.' When nature breaks her joyful strain, To catch her breath and sing again, Then thunders speaking from the cloud, And fearful storms, proclaim aloud To weary man, who idly stands, With vacant gaze and folded hands,— 'Go, work to-day.'

And long, and loud, there comes a call, Where volumes huge of ancient lore, And books untold of modern store, The spacious field of thought expose,

And this their brief command impose,

'Go, work to-day.'

And open wide, and in my way, The page of inspiration lay,—
That precious 'book of books' divine,
With truth from God in every line; And toil is there the price of bread,
And there in language plain I read,—
'Go, work to-day.'

Go, work to-day, the world daplay For ever to my wandering gaze; Whatever sound perchance I hear, Go, work to-day, salutes my ear; And I'll comply,—with lofty aim
I'll work to-day.

I'll seek to know the path of right, And then pursue it with my might; I will not hope to gain relief For errors past in idle grief, But I the present will employ et content and real joy ;

Though dark to-morrow's sun appears, Obscured by anxious, gloomy fears, To-day is mise,-1'll work to-day; And be my station what it may, It matters not, I'll work the while;

For the Christian Reflector.

Unsound Religion in Baptist Churches.

It is painful to suspect a fact of this nature, requiring hours of fatiguing and profitless but the number of exclusions from these labor, consume the time of numberless men, churches during the last year, affords evi- lads and domestics. We know that even dence of this presumption. Of all the means many a professed Christian, in consequence calculated to deceive immortal souls to their of this Sunday work, finds no time for the ruin, few perhaps are more formidable than sanctuary. the admission of persons having no vital re- This town, however, does not furnish one ligion to the fellowship of a Christian tenth, if it does one-fifteenth of the milk to church. Hence the importance of a strict supply the wants of the city. To have then examination of all candidates to so high a some idea of the extent to which the Sabbath privilege. It is a principle in all the regu- has been violated by this business, we are to lar Baptist churches, to admit no one as a remember that more than two hundred and member, who does not give credible evidence fifty carts or wagons rattle each Lord's day of an actual moral change from the love of over the great thoroughfares leading to the sin to the love of holiness, or a full renuncia- market for the country; that frequently, loud, tion of all false hopes of acceptance with boisterous singing is the only relief that the God on account of his own merits. It was drivers find for the monotony of their sera leading principle much insisted on by the vice; and that an actual trade is pursued in old divines of the last century, that in true every street of Boston. Can it be said that conversion there must be what they denomi- Christians, in making such a state of things, nated a thorough law-work on the mind and keep the day holy? I know it will be reheart of the sinner, before he can cordially plied, that these have no active part in the embrace the well grounded hope of salvation business. It is very easy, however, to be through the mediation of the Son of God. sitting at family devotions, and to seem un-One of the last things the sinner renounces conscious of any agency in the thing, while is, what he considers his own righteousness. a man or lad slips silently into some outer Is there not a defect in the preaching which room, quietly pours the well-known quantity, we usually hear, we mean, a failure to illus-trate and expose this idea of the possibility placed, makes the common chalk-mark upon of human merit in the sight of God! The the door, and then departs. But there are glorious revivals of 1740, under the preach- two things to be borne in mind; the first is, ing of Jonathan Edwards and the Tennents, that this act of pouring out is the end of a sented tests for great searchings of heart. chain of labors which has wearied men and They were explicit in their descriptions of the horses, and caused whole families distant nature of genuine conviction of sin. They some ten or twelve miles to bustle and move considered it as differing widely from the with all the activity of a week-day's worldlimere slavish fear of damnation, yet as founded ness; the second is, that if that contract by on the clear discovery of the just wrath of which Christians are supplied with milk God against every transgressor of the moral every day be a trade or bargain, that by law, from the curse of which no sinner can which they are supplied upon the Sabbath is be rescued but by a full dependence on a Sabbath trade or bargain. Jesus Christ, through the faith of the opera- It may be well enough here to mention tions of God. The preaching of these min- that there are many thus compelled to serve isters, attended with a blessing on their faith- Christians in the city, who would rejoice to ful labors, had a mighty influence on the pass the Sabbath in quiet, giving to themhearts and consciences of their hearers, selves and their families the privileges of sa-They dwelt much on the various deceptive cred worship, but are prevented by the fear ways in which men flatter themselves as to of losing their entire custom, should they their personal religion, and the loss of the fail on this day; inasmuch as no movement

the unbeliever and the real Christian was so nances of religion. plainly drawn, that a person of common understanding might see his character as the that some of our preachers, under the notion of giving a pleasing variety to their sermons, have degenerated from apostolic preaching? Mere sketches of worldly morality, having no reference to the love of God or the faith of Christ, will never arrest the conscience, nor touch the sinner's heart. Is it not the duty of every church to pray more fervently for of these things? their pastor, and to assist him more zealously in purifying the church, and in guard-

would find other hymns better suited to their

views. It is left to the reader to determine

how far such persons deserve to be com-

mended, as having a tender conscience.

The idea of excluding doctrinal hymns from

public worship, has received the approbation

of the editor of the Boston Trumpet, a paper

devoted to Universalism. He says, its ten-dency is to banish the doctrine of eternal

punishment from the singing choir, and

eventually from the pulpit. In reference to

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, it is confidently

believed that no volume except the Bible has

had a more salutary tendency to maintain

sound religious principle in the churches.
This eminent saint has so infused the gospel

Distribution of Milk on the Sab-

bath.

day, by means of the milk business.

pation in public worship, while compelling

as many horses to forego their appointed

rest. But this is not all. On the Sabbath

must be performed the usual work of collect-

ing a supply,-of cleansing cans. of bottling

BEREAN.

For the Christian Reflector.

Excuse a few questions for the sake of creing it against the entrance of false pretenders ject in hand. 1. Is milk a luxury, or a necessity of life? The disuse of Watts' Psalms and Hymns If the former, are not Christians under obli-

in public worship seems to favor the helief. ation to give it up for the sake of a quiet that any amount of the sake of a quiet decreasing. It is believed that some thirty 2. Have Christians

to do something as to pass resolutions? to For eight years he had been blind, a stranmake some sacrifice, as to be forever telling ger equally to the cheerful light of day, and upon the Sabbath?

Yours in the love of the gospel, C. M. Bower. Lexington, Dec. 30, 1844.

'I am nothing but a Drop.'

genius into his sacred poetry, that it may be truly said of him, he received an unction from the Holy One. It is hoped that the present melanchely declension of religion will awaken and alarm the pious to more diligence and zeal, that we may lose nothing which we have gained, but may disappoint the MESSES. EDITORS, - Traving been very movement made in favor of a better observance of the Sabbath. I am disposed to say a word, through your columns, upon a matter where a fine opportunity may be afforded of exhibiting sincerity and feeling in the reverence due to our holy day.

I refer to the share which Christians in kept on looking and hoping, getting a cumspect, the dark curtain still hung over glimpse, now and then, as I thought, of the the organs of sight, and seemed destined to glimmering of a star, and then losing all rise no more.

And what if it should be otherwise? the city have, in the violation of the Lord's From the town in which I reside, no fewer than twenty-five milk carts or wagons go into the city every Sunday, during at least six months of the year; these, of course, detain twenty-five individuals from any partici-

would be only once. I as much expected to you was almost the fact; for after an opera-see that drop enlarge, till it should fertilize tion for cataract, which, in the progress of

surely that was enough.

true and false. the Spirit grieved; the Saviour disobeyed; The scene, without dispute, was the most the hopes of saints disappointed! And moving I had ever witnessed. The father

ence for evil, for the long years of inefficient countenance, and hurried movements.

usiness and joy of his life to advance his the canvass, what I must fail to describe upon divine kingdom. But connection with Zion paper.

regard the Sabbath, and hoot at the ordi- rolling onward a deep and broad stream, and nances of religion.

I know the objections with which these

Ile a drop! No! Too many in Zion

derstanding might see his character as the enemy or the friend of God. Is it not a fact answer them. Beyond question, a double fashioning their spiritual apparel by his, to quantity of milk on Saturday, a correspond- make that true. Too many youthful disciing increase of conscientiousness, and the purchase of a refrigerator, would destroy to certify that he is only a drop. And too them all. Have clergymen who have con-nived at trading on the Sabbath thought of who are thinking lightly of religion because these things? Have Christians who have connived at trading on the Sabbath thought make the plea possible that he is nothing but ty of beauties than ever. Indeed this mountain scenery ever after continued to delight my unsatisfied vision; whether my attention

a drop.

It is melancholy to think, when the ating inquiry and reflection upon the sub- church loses that disciple by his death, she will lose nothing but a drop !- N. Y. Cbs.

The Blind Preacher.

that an anathum they; then my the helief.

It is believe that some thirty or forty years since, not less than ten or twelve pedobaptist churches in Boston and its vicinity, which then used this book, on becoming lax in principle, discarded it, and adopted others more in accordance with Unitarian theories. In one of those books which superseded the use of Watts, its author, Dr. Belknap, observed in the preface, that those whose tender consciences deterred them from singing praises to Jesus Christ, would find other hymns better suited to their to do what they would not do themselves? would not do themselves? would not do themselves? would not do themselves? would they dare to drive milk carts upon the Sabbath?

3. Is it right to endanger the salvation of an accordance with Unitarian theories. In one of those books which superseded the use of Watts, its author, Dr. Belknap, observed in the preface, that those whose tender consciences deterred them from singing praises to Jesus Christ, would find other hymns better suited to their to do want they would not do themselves? would not do themselves? would they dare to drive milk carts upon the Sabbath?

3. Is it right to endanger the salvation of a seal, Socrates died like a philotopher, but Jesus Christ ied like a Godt? has excited the admiration of Mr. With the quoted the celebrated passage of Rosseau, Socrates died like a philotopher, but Jesus Christ ied like a Godt? has excited the admiration of Mr. With the quoted the celebrated passage of Rosseau, Socrates died like a philotopher, but Jesus Christ ied like a Godt? has excited the admiration of the prescher was passage of Rosseau, Socrates died like a philotopher, but Jesus Christ ied like a Godt? has excited the admiration of the prescher was passage of Rosseau, Socrates died like a philotopher, but Jesus Christ ied like a Godt? has excited the admiration of the prescher was passage of Rosseau, Socrates died like a philotopher, but Jesus Christ ied like a Godt? has excited the admiration of the prescher was pass

how wicked it is for cars and coaches to run the cheering faces of kindred and friends. pon the Sabbath?

It will readily be supposed, that in this lapse
6. Why is it not as well to accommodate of time great changes had taken place. The ourselves with Sabbath mails, as with Sab- infant had left the knee to rove amidst the fields-the youth had started into manhood, and biddidg adieu to the haunts of his childhood, had gone forth to act for himself upon the theatre of life, with the hope indeed of again and again looking upon his venerable father, but without hope of that father's ever looking upon him. A calm and patient res-This was the fig-leaf that a disciple tried ignation had settled over the mind of this to hang over his spiritual nakedness, as I was man of God, as a summer's cloud settles over the horizon of evening, peaceful, hopeful, and It was true once-but both true and false reclining upon the bosom of heaven. Every painful solicitude about himself had fled 1. True once. When he first enrolled away. This personal peace and Christian himself among the people of God he was but submission were calculated, however, to cona drop. But that was all I expected, and centrate his reflections and solicitudes upon was not discouraged. Hope said, with a the destinies of his family, here and hereafvoice of sweetest music, that drop will be a ter. His eye could not now see for them; rill yet, and the rill a river. And every but he had a heart to invoke the watchfulblessed influence was put in motion to keep ness of an eye that neither slumbers nor hope's prophetic character untarnished, sleeps, that neither grows dim with age nor And because of such influences I expected any infirmity. His palsied hand could guide that faith's wings would lose their pin-feathers them no longer, but patriarchal counsel was and become like eagles', and that love would freely given and enforced by the tremendous totter and vacillate, through feebleness, for a realities of a future existence. The thread little period only, and then be as a strong man to run a race; and that zeal would exit was taught, has its fastenings in eternity; change its tattered garment for a cloak; and the responses of the heart to the biddings of that the disciple, who was such a cripple at conscience would be echoed in eternity first, would ere long make kindling wood of time and all sublunary things should his crutches, and boldly tread the ways of viewed in the light of eternity. But although Zion in the greatness of his strength. I the mental vision was acute and widely cir-

hope made began after a while to lose its that hope of sight should take the place of sweetness, and at last, with a dirge that resignation to blindness-and more than this. struck sadness through the soul, she packed that hope should be turned into fruition-that up her instruments and left me to my loneli- after the darkness of eight years he should be presented with a broad daylight view of He was a drop once; but I expected it everything around him! And this I assure well-constructed convex lens, procured by the kindness of a distant friend, enabled him 2. But he is a drop now. That is both in a moment to see with considerable distinctness. At this juncture, I happened at 1. True; and that fact tells a sad tale of his residence, called by himself long before, precious influences employed upon him in Hopewell-and now fulfilling in happy realivain; Sabbaths and privileges misimproved; ty the import of a soft and cheerful name. Satan was glad that he could keep a drop could again see his children who rivetted his from being anything more than a drop.

2. But it is false. That disciple a drop these, emotions of intense interest and vaattention and absorbed his soul. Among now! It is not so. Would that the influ- ried suggestion were visible in the eye, the discipleship, had been no more than a drop. bursts of laughter—the running to and fro-It has been vastly greater. When he allied the clapping of hands-the sending for abhimself with the people of God he brought sent friends-and then the silent tear bedewwith him into Zion an honorable name ing the cheek in touching interlude-the eaamong men. There was previously integrity ger gazes of old servants, and the unmeaning and uprightness. And when piety was wonder of young ones—in short, the happy added, what a basis for a noble character! confusion from the agitation of joy—all taken What a point of advantage from which to together, was a scene better adapted to the start on a noble career of usefulness!

And when he confessed Christ before men, hand might have been proud to sketch. he drew the eyes of many upon him. And How I regretted that the mantle of some that profession was a committal of himself, -Raphael or Michael Angelo had not fallen by a pledge as strong as any that can bind upon me; then had my fame and my feelings the human spirit, that he would seek the ful- each been identified with the scene, and othness of the stature of Christ, and make it the ers should have been permitted to view upon

seemed as rather the standing than the start- The paroxysm produced by the arrival of adaptation to the diseased eye: behold the No, I must take that back. He is no patriarch seated upon his large arm-chair, longer a drop. His connection with the with his children around him, and scanning visible church has made him conspicuous. with affectionate curiosity the bashful group. fact that Zion's beauty and strength have members of the family community, while un-It is not indeed the influence of error or exemplified, or exquisitely enjoyed, than on

take a view of the mountains, the beautiful distributor; do much, if you can; if not, at prospect at the distance of about three miles. quickly, and keep at it. If you are not use-All followed, myself among the rest; and the ful in the early part of your course, you mountain scene, though viewed a thousand probably never will be.—N. Y. Evangelist. times before, was now gazed upon with deeper interest, and presented a great variety of beauties than ever. Indeed this mountain scenery ever after continued to delight my unsatisfied vision; whether my attention had not before this been carefully drawn to its beauties, or that the suggestive faculty, linking the second at the suggestive faculty, linking the prospect with the sympathetic pleasures previously enjoyed, had thrown around me a pleasing delusion, I am unable to decide. Delusion apart, however, this sunny base of the S. W. mountains is a denatural advantages of fertile soil, salubrious climate and beautiful scenery, but by a race noted for the social virtues and for a high

But to return to the individual whom had left exercising a new-born vision upon the external world. The book-case inter views I had looked for with solicitude and presently had the pleasure of witness Watts, and Doddridge, and Locke, the companions of his best days; there had been a long night of separation. The meeting and communion was that of kindred souls, and complimentary alike to his piety, scholarship and taste. The sight of his own hand-writing upon the blank leaves of his books, was in itself a small circumstance, but seemed to affect him not a little, associated no doubt with varied reminiscences of

I left the house full of reflections. I had been always awed by the solemn sanctity and personal dignity of the Blind Preacher The yearning solicitude which I had just witnessed of such a father over his children seen now for the first time after the drears blindness of years, had melted my feelings My imagination took flight, and passing rapidly through time was conducted by the incidents of this day to the resurrection day; when the saint of God, throwing off the trammels of the tomb, with quickened vision and more than mortal solicitude, casts around for the children of his pilgrimage.

Comforts of Royalty.

up of such materials. If king Louis Philippe sought to flatter the warlike propensities of the people, and would fall in was a politician; he was the best writer o with their anti-anglican prejudices, he might his party; he lived in times of fierce excite He has the high merit of preserving peace, when everything around him tends to war. But you can scarcely form an idea of the mankind. Yet no provocation and no exfierce, unprincipled character of the opposi-tion, as developed in the Parisian journals. All imaginable means have been resorted to for the purpose of throwing odium on the king's visit to England; and in order to prevent the angry bitterness of feeling against the English from being diminished by kindness and cordiality on their part, all such part of what we call "ourselves," will and refresh Zion, as that the sunshine and some years, had rendered light sensible, and details of the king's reception in England as breathe their final gasp, and like those shower should bring, from the precious seed, then objects faintly visible,—a strong and would, if fairly presented, tend to flatter the who have gone before us, be laid in the these gentlemen, as well as laymen of rank, studiously suppressed, while if anything hap-pens, if any words are dropped, if any cere-corruptible abodes, will enter dwellings mony is omitted, or any adopted, that may incorruptible, there to experience tormentbe so colored as to increase the national dis- ing anguish or undisturbed bliss, during content, or produce an impression of insult the long periods of eternity. This earth intended or wrong received, it is seized upon so full of all that is beautiful and lovely with eagerness and made the most of. One so enticing with its charms, so admirably would think that M. Guizot's high intellec- fitted for our happiness, is soon to recede sort of respect, even from his enemies. One blessings of existence, where we are pass would think that a man, whose attainments ing and soon shall have passed our own and productions do honor to France, might human duration." These delightful purcommand, even as the king's minister, even suits, these circles of fashion, these inne from an unprincipled opposition, some dignity of treatment; but the journals endeavor in every way to bring him into con- These friends to whom we cling with such tempt; they pursue everything he does and warm affections,-parents, who have ever says with unmingled hatred and bitterness, watched over our interests, and provided and almost with unmeasured scurrility. It is wonderful that he can make head so long hearts now glow with the flame of arden against such violence of faction, against such love, all must "cross that isthmus that sepstrong, reckless, determined hostility. How arates the two eternities,-all must die. much longer he will be able to do it, is very In view of this departure from things earth

Interests of Young Men at stake.

duties which are required by the necessities of sin, never given itself unreserved! ing point. The piety that glimmered only, the glasses having passed away, and a par- of the age, and devolving them on their away to Christ, is wholly unfit for the enjoy does but gliamer still. The drop remains a tial experiment having satisfied all of their seniors. The fathers who are passing off the ment of heaven; and if it remains in this to jeopard; the success or failure of the away in its socket, must then taste of min great moral experiment now making in this erable regret and immediately commence No less conspicuous than other things, is the There was a visible shyness among the lesser to the generation that is now just entering the dying Queen when she exclaimed, "milupon the toils of manhood, it is otherwise. lions of money for an inch of time," s not been augmented by this accession to her dergoing this fatherly scrutiny, not unlike Before the young men of this day shall become will be that soul when it hears the echo numbers. Sadly true that he is but a drop; that produced by a long absence. The the old men of another, it will probably be from the throne of the Almighty, "I have or sadly false, in that he cannot but send fondness of a father in contemplating those decided whether Popery and Atheism, grown called and ye refused, I have stretched wide an influence that is hurtful to Zion. most dear to him was never more rationally weary of the desolations they have them- out my hand and you would not regard it selves made in the other hemisphere, shall therefore I will laugh at your calamity, as vice, but it is the visible and widely seen fact this occasion.

That all the precious influences that combine to raise one to a high and holy devotedness his seat and grasping a long staff which lay private virtues and public blessings, shall be like Belshazzar, it beholds inscribed on to God have failed. All the graces of piety convenient to him, had proceeded but a short the inheritance of our youth, as it was of the wall the condemnatory sentence, "mese still languish. They all bear a sickly hue distance, when the staff itself seemed power-our fathers. This, young man, is a question mene, tekel upharsin." Then no southing

armor. Be a preacher, a missionary, a col-He next proceeded to the front door to porteur, a Sunday school teacher, or a tract.

Addison as a Writer.

grace, the nobleness, the moral purity, which we find even in his merriment. Severity, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift. The nature of Voltaire was, indeed, not inhuman; but he venerated nothing. Neither in the masterpieces of art nor in the purest examples of virture, neither in the great first cause nor in the awful enigma of the grave, could he see anything but subjects of drollery. The more solemn and august the theme, the more monkey-like was his grimacing and chattering. The mirth of Swift is the mirth of Mephistophiles; the mirth of Voltaire is the mirth of Puck. If, as Soame Jenyns oddly imagines, a portion of the happiness of seraphim and just men made perfect be derived from an exquisite perception of the ludicrous, their mirth must surely be none other than the mirth of Addison; a mirth consistent with tender compassion for all that is frail, and with profo reverence for all that is sublime. Nothing great, nothing amiable, no moral duty, no doctrine of natural or revealed religion, has ever been associated by Addison with any degrading idea. His humanity is without parallel in literary history. The highes roof of human virtue is to possess boundless power without abusing it. No kind of power is more forcible than the power of making men ridiculous; and that power Addison possessed in boundless measure. How grossly that power was abused by Swift and Voltaire is well known. But of Addison it may be confidently affirmed that he has blackened no man's character, nay, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find in all the volumes which he has left us, a single taunt which can be called ungenerous malignity might have seemed to justify a terrible a revenge as that which men, not It is no light task to govern a nation made superior to him in genius, wreaked on Bet tesworth and on Franc de Popignan. He

We must all Die. Yes! In a few short years, these living,

tual ability and reputation, with his excellent from our vision, and others are to "fill the moral character, would preserve to him some places which we now fill, and to taste the cent pleasures, that cluster around the fire for our wants,-brothers and sisters, whose ly and an entrance on one of two untried states of existence, what does it become u as rational immortal beings to do? Evidently to be prepared to share in the joy of It makes us feel sad to see the young men the one, and to avoid the misery of the

in our churches holding back from the active other. The heart that has never repented stage have comparatively few earthly interests state till the lamp of life is just fading land, will come too late to affect them. But an endless night of gloomy darkness. Like soul, which would certainly be the result of the bloom of health. They totter from weakness, instead of the bloom of health. They totter for the totter from weakness, instead of the bloom of health. They totter from weakness, instead of the bloom of health. They totter for the totter from weakness, instead of the bloom of health. They totter for the totter from weakness, instead of the bloom of health. They totter for the totter from weakness, instead of the bloom of health. They totter from weakness, inste

soul; and in this condition it passes a disembodied spirit into the presence of its Judge, to await the decision that must be pronounced on the angodly, when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed.

The dying christian in calm serenity looks forward to that peaceful rest, as the consummation of all his happiness. In those beautiful lines of Watts he exclaims,

"There shall I bathe my weary soul In seas of heavenly rest, And not a wave of trouble roll Across my peaceful breast."

It is there he expects to meet his Savior, "spirits of just men made perfect." The honors and pleasures of the world disturb not his closing hour. No accursed spirits, with their retinue of inferior agents, array ther rate of to liver his aweet range. He Father, and, as his eyes close forever on all below, can look upward, and with the Psalmist say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." All the promises of his holy word then come with redoubled force to his mind, and drive away gloomy doubts and hesitating fears. He dies, and enters a pure spirit into the regions of the blessed, there to join the holy choir in tuning his golden harp to the praise of Him who sitteth on the throne. Such is the christian's death, and such his happy employment throughout eternity. How different from that of the sinner! The one glides peacefully away, like the sun on a calm

summer's eve, and passes To scenes where love and bliss immertal reign. The other, like the infidel Voltaire, curses the day when he was born, and in raging torment goes to the world of black despai to suffer everlasting pain. Thousands are daily hurried into the presence of God. In less than a century, all who now live will be cold in death. The lisping infant,-the innocent child, who now like the butterfly sports in the sunbeam, -the inexperienced eran of ninety,-all will soon crumble to their original dust.

We are travellers marching on the track of time. The goal is not far distant, where we shall pause to take a passage across the narrow stream, and then move onward again over the untrodden path of eteratty. Let us then remember our responsibilities and act in view of the day of judgment, when the books shall be opened, and all mankind receive according to the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or

> And the grave is not its goal; Dust thou art, to dust returnest, Was not spoken of the soul."

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate ;

Voluntary Principle in Switzerland.

We have kept our readers informed of the movement in favor of the voluntary support of religious institutions, that is goas MERLE D'AUBIGNE, VINET, and others of that class, are pledged by their valua-ble publications. We are glad to see, that and Geneva, are about to take a step in advance. The following notice has been circulated, and has been published in the

Semeur :-"The christians belonging to the various evangelical churches in French Switzerland, who, from conscientious motives, and a desire for the extension of the kingdom of God, wish to realise, both for themsystem in religious matters, or the reciprocal independence of the church and the state, the only guarantee for true religious liberty; are invited to meet on the 4th of norning, in the Casino, Lauxanne, to confer on the means to be employed, according to the word of God, in order to obtain

of any theory to remain a theory merely. In proportion as convictions are formed they necessarily produce correspondent acts. If it be desirable, that mets should be preceded by full and serious discuss it is not less desirable, that the effects of discussion should be embodied, and not be lost by useless delay." French Switzerland has been occupied

for some time with discussion. The ecclesiastical law of the Canton de Vaud; the recent revolution at tieneva; the efforts of political rights; the affair of the convents in Argovia; and the civil conflicts in the Values; have rendered it necessary to investigate, in the names of religion and philosophy, the question of religious independence. It appears, the moment has arr ed to take more public measures; and of the importance of this step there can be but one opinion .- Lendon Patriot.

A Gem.

There's not a heart, however rade, But bath some little flower, To brighten up its solitation. And scent the evening hour; There's not a heart, however east

Street. T.

1845.

GOODS.

and prices to o Covers. and all other NT. lyles of LIN-ticular atten-offer will not every width, d Gloves.

, and every RIOTTO wanted for ks, Crapes, ROFIT.

& CO., nglish IL. id Velvet,

nvass. Leet.) KELL.

LAR July 4.

ins.

NOTES. ichers in a Aid to

wiril ipaliyfor ad as an ev, Prof. a Theol.

rery siu-bool and reference just the

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1845. TERMS-\$2 per year; \$2,50 if not raid within 3 months

THE LABORS OF PIETY.

The Christian life is a life of service-of laborious and unwearied, though well-paid toil. Whoever joins himself to the disciples of Jesus, enters upon' the work of the Lord.' He is no longer to consult his own pleasure, or the opinions and habits which prevail around him, but he is to consult the oracles of God, and to regard himself as in his Lord's vineyard-not only at work, but at work for Gon. This is a wise condition of Christianity, for action is no less essential to the health of the soul, than is physical exertion to the health of the body. Our love to the divine Being-ou conformity to the divine image-our growth in grace and knowledge, can only be secured by active efforts to promote the cause of truth and phs of the gospel of Christ. It s well, then, Christian, that you are required to or-that toil in your Master's service is a condition of discipleship—and that it is to be unreitted and unceasing-that

'Thy arduous work will not be done Till thou hast gained thy crown.' But how is this requirement heeded by the pro-

fessing Christians of the present day? This is mestion we desire to bring home to the ers of our languishing churches. There is something wrong in these churches. We suspect people, are living in continual violation of solemn pledge. Is he in the work of the Lord who employs all his time and energies for ends purely selfish and secular? Would you say a man was engaged in the service of the State, who made the affairs of State no matter of inquiry or concern-who lived for other interests, even his own? We do not inquire who in our churches are real Christians; we ask, who are at work for God? There is a man professing religion. He is a thrifty mechanic; he is hard at work. Every day finds him early and late at his toil. He not only supports his family well, but is laying up something for old age and children. For whom is he at work? For God? Day after day have you labored beside him, but never have heard him say a word about the Lord Jesus Christ, and the claims of Christian benevolence, while his own affairs and politics have been themes of hourly conversation. The prayer and conference meeting he cannot find time to attend ; the religious newspaper he cannot afford to take ; or, if aded to do so by his faithful pastor, he has the success of God's work in the world, to take time to read it. He sometimes speaks a good word for the sermon on the Sabbath, but seldom discourses on any of the truths advanced or makes any effort to remember and profit by the things he has heard. His benefactions are as small as they can be, without absolute injury to his reputation. Indeed he only gives when he is obliged to give, and then only enough to save his credit.-Is great business of that man's life? Is he living to hopes of the gospel, and to serve faithfully his

We have many in our churches who suppo es somewhat slack in duty, who freque ly confess that they are living below their priviege, and that they ought to be more zeald the work of the Lord. The thing to be feared is that they are not in the work of the Lord at all; that they are wholly intent on other objects How few deserve the honored name of Christian —to be called after Christ! And how few can

reasonably anticipate the Christian's reward. Not every one that hath said, Lord! Lord! shall the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of God .- that serveth and honoreth his Maker, he it is who secures God's approbation and his soul's salvation.

THE HONOR-WHO SHALL HAVE IT? A very natural regret has been expressed by

some, that the Author of the Moral Science, in the first of his series of letters on the subject of slavery, so fully admitted and endorsed the complaints made by Dr. Fuller, with respect to the spirit and style of the 'abolitionists' in their treatment of this subject. We have been called upon to defend the pioneers in the anti-slavery nent from those allegations, and to rend them the honors which they have so richly earned, out of which some, who have stood back from the front rank of the battle, seem now disposed to rob them. We do not, however, receive these appeals for justice, from persons who claim selves the credit due to leading abolitionists the persons who write us, write on behalf of a which they do not profess to belong, but for which they cherish a profound esteem and a sensitive sympathy. We more than respect—we reciprocate the feelings of those correspondents. In this we are a little selfish, perhaps; for several years ago, when principles now generally adwe were not ashamed to be designated by the opprobrious epithet—an abolitionist. We did not hesitate to accept the office of vice-president of an abolition society, nor to admit anti-slavery lecturers to our pulpit, nor to endorse from the pulpit the truths which they uttered. If, then, old abolitionists are now to reap a harvest having a personal interest in this matter, do any eclipsed? Never! Honor, always, to whom or is due; and especially when a part of it is

very foolish thing, at the present crisis in the history of the anti-slavery enterprise, for the friends of the cause to dispute about who shall have the praise and who the blame. The object of the friends of universal emancipation is vet slavery has been for a series of years, and will s continue to be, more important and exciting to the people of this country than any The guilt of holding men in bondage, of reducing human beings to the condition of chatsing them as such, is too flagrant and fearful to be contemplated with indifference, by any but those whom long association has blinded to the moral aspects of such a relation. Among who within the last ten years have be active in opposing this mighty form of iniquity. who shall say that there have not been arsh-toned men? Who will deny that the slaveholder has sometimes been rudely d; or that some anti-slavery writers, vexed and tired out with the indiffere American people, and especially of professing Christians, to this great evil, have given utteran to burning words and fierce anathemas, that they would have been more wise to withhold? If any man claims perfection for reformers, he claims more than they merit ; ves, and me Science was in error in supposing that the tor if he were? it was only his individual impres-

connected, the distinct, explicit avowal that slave-holders are eligible, and entitled, equally with That on which he wrote the eight admirable letconnected, to a state a partition of the constitution of the const ters, which by a series of masterly arguments, filling twenty columns, he labored to prove, and did prove, most satisfactorily as all abolitionists admit, was this; that slavery is a great moral evil,

utterly indefensible from the word of God, and condemned on every principle of justice and truth; and that it is the immediate duty of every master, in the best possible way, to secure to the slaves their freedom. Now of how little moment, compared with this, the bare allusion to abolitionists contained in the first letter! And how unbecoming the friends of the oppressed any manifestation of displeasure or of envy, that a man whom some have suspected of being an apologist for slaveholding, now discovers himself to be an honest and earnest defender of emanciation. We rejoice that the intimations is such as the same principles of church independence, and the assumption, by Societies, Debards, of the churches, as well as to prevent the recurrence of efficient in future, this Conventions do hold, that in those conventions, Societies, or Boards, of which we may be a constituent part, whenever the proposition of displeasure or of envy, that a man whom some have suspected of being an apologist for slaveholding, now discovers himself to be an honest and earnest defender of emanciation. We rejoice that the intimations being the only body on earth authorized by the condemned on every principle of justice and

to be an honest and earnest defender of emancipation! We rejoice that the intimations which have reached us of such a feeling have been few, and from other portions of the country than this. Every intelligent man in this city, and indeed in New England, from whom we have heard with reference to these letters, has expressed a warm approval of their doctrines and their spirit, and all who care for the slave, express joy that so noble a work has been done, and in a manner so admirably fitted to harmonize the views of Northern men, and to secure attention and produce conviction in the South. This is the right feeling. It is the prevalence of the truth which we seek, not personal honor. If slavery is ever abolished in this country, the praise will not belong to man, but to God. His all-wise and belong to man, but to God. His all-wise and gracious Providence is now, we believe, doing were designed, or be held until the next meeting of this body, subject to be reclaimed or re-appro-

of this body, subject to be reclaimed or re-appropriated by the donors severally.

5. Resolved, also, That the Tressurer of this body be and he is hereby, instructed not to pay any money intended to be applied without the limits of his State, exchavention, with rune cadeurience of the Board of officers before mentioned; and this body, profoundly sensible of the vast issues dependent on the principles herein advanced, will await, in prayerful expectation, the while he still maintains his position and employs let him seek the aid—the interposition of Him who ruleth over all, and to Him let us render all e-ponses of our non-slaveholding brethren.
6. Re:olved, That the Secretary of this Cono. Resolved, That the Secretary of this Con-vention, as far as practicable, transmit at least one copy of these minutes, when published, to the presiding officers of each Baptist State Conven-tion or General Association in the slaveholding States.

nfinitely more to bring this about, than any

A RELIGIOUS PAPER.

Frequently do our correspondents suggest

single idea or wish, with regard to the paper they

receive, but rarely are we presented with a beau ideal of the entire production. One has been

furnished us during the last week, and it so well

accords with the image which has long presented

itself to our mental vision, that, although con

tained in a private epistle, we cannot persuade

ourselves to leave it in the drawer. The writer

I have long had in my mind an idea of what a

religious paper should be, but saw so many obsta-

cles in the way of its realization, that I quite de-

spaired of seeing it. I desired to see a large,

white sheet, with a clear, fair type, and to see the

beauty of the visible page equaled by the purity,

the dignity, the truth, the justice, and the wisdon

of the thoughts which it expressed. I desired a

paper whose literary taste and gentlemanly bear-

ing should commend it to the intelligent and

should render it worthy of the regard of the spir-

itually-minded and faithful. I craved a paper which should be true to the claims of our own de-

nomination, and at the same time intelligent,

courteous, just and charitable, in its treatment of

wanted a paper devoted to the redemption of our

wide and suffering humanity,—a paper which should fearlessly rebuke sin, and practically illus-

trate the harmony of reform and conservation.'

The reader will not suppose that the writer o

letter without giving his opinion of the paper, to

will they suppose that one whose standard is so

Supreme Deliverer of the oppressed—all of to bring to your breast an ample reward.

NEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

As the time is now at hand, when relief my

will not appoint a slaveholder. The editor as

Boards, which, as will be seen by the following

resolutions, is called for in the most direct and emphatic manner, if that decision is opposed to

henceforward entirely withhold their support of

The following are the resolutions, to all of

which, and especially the second, the attention of

Whereas, the holding of property in African ne-ro slaves has for some years excited discussion,

olent enterprize: and by a large portion of ou brothren, is now imputed to the slaveholders in

these Southern and Southwestern States, as

these Southern and Southwestern States, as in at once grievous, palpable, and disqualifying 1. Resolved, By the Convention of the Baptis denomination in the State of Alabama, that whee one party to a voluntary compact among Christian brethren is not willing to acknowledge the contract of the state of th

refrain from impeachment and annoyance, unite efforts between such parties, even in the sacre cause of Christian benevolence, cease to be agree cause of Christian benevolence, cease to be agree

2. Resolved, That our duty at this crisis re-

ias for some years excited discussion of morals, between different por

the denomination is solicited.

a question of mora

on of the South. While he has the

brethren, relative to their connection

branches of the Christian family. I

ined, and whose evangelicalness and devotion

humau efforts. Then

the praise.

WANT OF AN EFFICIENT AND WELL ADAPT-ED MINISTRY FOR THE WEST

to the Rev. Dr. Sharp, and the Rev. Wm. Hague. HONORED AND DEAR BRETHREN,-To who could I more appropriately address some consid erations and suggestions on the subject named at the head of this letter, than to yourself? You are the oldest in the official relation of Baptist pastors in the chief city of the Pilgrims, and have ever evinced a praiseworthy desire to exert you deservedly great and widely diffused influence for the good of our whole country. One of you, for nearly a third of a century, has held the imtion where the good providence of God still permits you to labor; the other for a shorter period, and in various spheres of great responbleness, has been called to exert a commanding influence, well fitted to lead the minds of you brethren and the public to look up to you with confidence. Having had my own attention turn to this subject by a somewhat extensive and minute personal inspection of scenes in the West, where the sight of my eyes has greatly affected my heart, I have felt that you and the public would not deem any other apology requisite to justify my endeavor, by an address to your solves, to enlist your regards, and through you if suppose that the writer of serves, to emiss your regards, and through you a preceding concludes his possible move the public mind to a deep convicone of whose editors his letter is addressed. Nor gency should be at once attempted, in furtherance of the cause of Christ, the best interests of our high, would say that the Christian Reflector had country, and the advancement of those views of already reached it. He does not say this, but truth and duty which are identified with our own happy are we to find that he gives us the honor of church organizations.

The great Western Valley, its resources, wants having aimed to reach it, and of having gone 'far notices recently received, will the readers excuse have been made the theme of so many declama us for copying the following tribute, which he adds, to the merits of the Reflector. It may aid been so held up and amplified to satiety even, some friend in his efforts to secure a neighbor's that I have no idea of following over this beaten track. The fears or hopes of mere politicians, 'Its pure literary taste, its gentlemanly bearing. resulting from the anticipated ascendency of the tits evangelical spirit, its just denominational attitude, its fidelity to progress without distinction of
anything but sin, all commend it so strongly to my
judgment and feelings, that, without a disposition
even to suggest the few things which I would have improved. I bid you God-speed with all my heart. numerical increase of our churches and of the May thousands of homes cheered by the week-

ministry within the last few years would be tolly visits of your paper-may the careless brought erably satisfactory, were any assurance connected our Lord comforted and encouraged,—may wastes of sin made verdant and beautiful—may emanci-is,—and that of many most intelligent brethren pated hands stretched forth in gratitude to the d-all conspire same—that this has not been the case; and that the deficiency named at the head of this paper, particularly in the principal cities, has been ninent cause, if not the chief cause, of this

THE RAPTISTS OF ALABAMA AND OUR REwant of im Just look at the state of our churches in the chief cities of the West. To simplify the view it may be confined to three of these, which are concome to the painful solicitude of our Southfessedly at the head of the list, not only by their larger population, but from position and the eviwith those benevolent organizations whose affairs dent indications that they are destined to be radiant points of influence for this whole Valley. proper and desirable that our readers should be I allude of course to New Orleans, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The total of inhabitants in these tending to this result. The Baptists of the South cities is now a quarter of a million, and yet it is who hold slaves and support the system of slavery, a lamentable fact that in all three of them there is are resolved to know whether our Foreign and not at this time" but one Baptist church in anye Missionary Boards will extend to the slavething like a satisfactory state of progress. In the holder every privilege and token of regard which meantime the other principal religious denominations, particularly the Methodists, the Presbyterian they will extend to non-slaveholders—especially whether they will employ slaveholders as their and the Episcopalians, have gone on doubling agents and missionaries. The Baptist Convention of Alabama has accordingly passed a series of and even quadrupling their numbers and influence, while the Baptist have not only failed to resolutions, which fully meet the points in quesadvance with them, and with the increased tide tion. The same are endorsed and commended by of population, but have actually retrograded. I the Christian Index of Georgia; and the Religious think it would not be difficult to show that this is Herald of Virginia agrees with the Index and with the resolutions, if it shall turn out that these not the result of any general repugnance to our religious views or practices, on the part of the mass of Protestant population in those cities. So sures his more Southern brother that Virginia far is this from the true state of the case, there is Baptists, as a body, will be as prompt to protect even a more obvious and decided preference for their rights, and to act independently, as any them, in Western cities, than in those of the East. Nor are there any insuperable hindrances control of the Herald, he will unwaveringly defend but on the other hand, many inviting facilities for and advocate the interests of that portion of the establishing and enlarging our cause there, which confederacy. If, then, the decision of these may be, and should be at once improved.

After having repeatedly examined and I ten impartially weighed all the reasons which have been assigned for the present state of things, the requirement of these resolutions, we see not have been constrained to believe that among the great body of Southern Baptists will chief defects hitherto, has been the want of efficient and well adapted Baptist ministers. We have not indeed a superabundance of them in any part of our country; but the disproportion of them elsewhere, is certainly not as great as here One reason for this is found in the fact, that ministers of this description have generally received a more generous renumeration elsewhere; and because it is now in too many cases, as in the days of Paul, that all seek their own, inot the things of Christ, therefore these posts of ips and self-denial have not been occupied by such men. Unquestionably there is greater diffi culty in meeting the requisitions here, than in those parts of our country where the population is more homogeneous in character, and the views and practices of Baptists are in more perfect has mony. This, though a point of principal difficulty in a church formed in one of our Western citie -having very commonly among its leading mem-

* This is only true since the esteemed pastor of the Secon-Church in St. Louis, the Rev. Mr. Hinton, has left the impor-

is yet not insuperable to a man of ready tact, and since performed the interesting duty of extending who may be willing to exercise the wisdom and to his taged father and mother the right hand of humility of a true Christian eclecticism, determined to cull the best from every quarter, and to adapt himself to the requisitions of such an exi-gency. Instead of looking on in sullen despair while these diversities engender confusion and conflict, he will with prudent sagacity make this very diversity minister to the strength and efficiency of the whole body, by properly balancing the various parts so as to prevent schism, and promote healthful vigor. It seems to me that a man of Paul's spirit, determined, in a good sense of the words, to become all things to all men, that he might harmonize and profit them, would re- things' I concluded to receive him on 'six m it is, to give up our subordinate notions, and habits, and cherished preferences, so as to edify

Well educated ministers -- no matter where or how educated-imbued largely with the spirit of their Master, able to preach, and not generally obliged to read instead, having good common sense, with their faculties exercised to discern clearly and quickly between the essential and antial, and how far the latter may be sacrificed so as to promote the former; who have warm hearts and a generous regard for the good and obscured -such men need not fear a failure your influence in every right and practicable way, to induce a few brethre, with as many of these of endearment which no bind them, and make full trial of their best efforts to build up Christ's cause, and exhibit the truth of his precious doc-trines and ordinances in these cities? Such men. of tried worth, in whom adequate confidence for such a service could be reposed, are not of course to be found unoccupied. Far from this, they are probably doing very well now; -are surn by those who highly appreciate them and their labors. Something like such a violent outery may be raised, on a call to such men to leave for this object, as we have sometimes listened to before in similar circumstances. Your aid, honored with their misjudging and selfish friends, to induce a proper degree of self-denial on the part of both, to put forth an effort, submit to a sacrifice, and take into view the ennobling object which gives dignity and sacredness to the appeal.

To yourselves it may be superfluous to suggest what the whole history of Christianity, from its incipient triumphs in the chief cities of the then known world,-when Jerusalem, Thessalonica Corinth, Athens, Rome and Ephesus received the principal labors of the ambassadors of Christ .lown to our own times, has testified. If we would have the world as rapidly as possible subdued to obedience of the Saviour, we should early establish and efficiently sustain flourishing churches in those great marts of trade where m most do congregate

What, let me ask, would now be the effect of the Old Bay State,' on New England, and on at home and abroad, if instead of nine or ter hing churches, we had scarce half of one in Yet that would be but a fair represen tation of the state of things at present in these great Western cities. I put it therefore to you iences and those of the brethren who ought to feel and act in such a crisis, whether I am not fully justified in doing what I cannot forbear to do. As long as I live I will not fail to cry aloud 'MEN OF ISRAEL, HELP! Your brother in Christ,

A TRAVELLER IN THE WEST.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C. January 1st, 1845. New year's day-a mile stone, a starting point on the high-way of time from which we should turn over the last three hundred and sixty-five gather up their teachings, and then, with a more from the fires of the persecution careful hand, and wiser heart, open the leaves of tion of Dioclesian from the throne-

national costume, officers of the army and navy in their glittering uniform; and the full Marin Band, twenty-five in number, sent forth their loud martial notes. Friends were invited also to-day, John Quincy Adams, and Mrs. Madison, the widow of the late President Madison. So I hand from the venerable President, who received plicity of our government.

on Monday last. On such occasions there is a has but one name for the ordinance by whom leep solemnity pervading each Hall, as a mem- ever administered; and the act me and friend. Business is suspended, all listen to sage from another world. Then the thought though in power and peace, they are but dust, themselves. But the impression is for the time being only; the tribute of respect is paid to the memory of the dead—the world resumes its place, troversy in the following manner; 'we are told

But little business has been done, during the But fittee outsidess has been passed, Contized, he went up straightway out of the water gress will attend to its duties with more readiup in the House the last of this or during next means under all over in; and up out of, the cor

Revolution. The lectures are rather sparsely of the lecturers. The metropolitans are not like he tell us that it all turns upon the meaning of the people of the Northern cities, a lecture going these expressions? Certainly Baptists have made

bers the representatives of half-a-dozen somewhat son, of the Third church, is delivering a series of diverse circles, from the North and the South, the old world and the new, the liberal and the rigid— church, to large congregations. He sometime

A PASTOR'S EPISTLE TO THE EDITORS. Hilladale, N. Y. Dec. 28, 1844.

Christian Reflector travelling about the country professing to oppose error, cruelty, injustice, and oppression; and reflecting light upon many im portant subjects. Some said he was a very good man, others said, 'nay; this man is a pestile low, a mover of sedition.' Wishing to 'prove all joice in such an opportunity of teaching by precept, and example too, how sweet and blessed gaged to pay his fare to this place if he would visit me once a week for six months. He com-menced his visits, and I received him into the class with Christian Review, Missionary Magazine, Baptist Advocate and Baptist Register. believe him to be sound in the faith, and in meeknes instructing those that oppose the truth: I therefore resolved to receive him into full fellowship, re serving the right to withdraw the hand of fellow ship, if he should become heterodox or walk disorderly. I learned that he would visit me weekly without compensation, if I would pay his fare and introduce him into five families, where he wou receive two dollars each. I concluded to avail myself of this liberal offer, but on exami ound that he would visit thirteen families for twenty two dollars. I therefore resolved to pay would consent to join with me. The numb was made out without difficulty, and though I pay for his weekly visits to my family, I have the pleasure of knowing that while at home, or on a ourney, or alseep, Bro. Reflector is preaching to at least twelve families in my congregation; and that he is not afraid to instruct them on any important subject, not excepting our domestic in

Other brethren call on me weekly and are al in regard to his views of our domestic institution he looks very grave, but remains silent. I turn to Bro. -; he makes a few general remarks touching the 'vexed question'-casts a suspicion look at Mr. Abolition, and turns the conversation I then examine Bro. Reflector. He frankly give me facts, and leaves me to judge for myself. Now, Bro. Editors, I wish to say to my brethren in the ministry, adopt the same plan in obtaining sub scribers; and if self should interfere, assure hir that Bro. Reflector will increase a spirit of benevolence among your people to such a degree your donations will more than pay for the Reflec tor, besides the increase of general intelligen

and piety.

I am confident that if all the Pastors interested in the circulation of the Reflector would make a special effort, they could double the number of subscribers in one year. When came to this place fifteen months since, there were but three religious papers taken in the church Now there are seventeen. If we do not introduce religious books and papers, others of a differen not sow wheat the enemy will sow tares.

Eriscopos.

GOD'S PROTECTION IN EXTREMITIES. When his people are straitened-when the pol

New Gampshire Department.

baffled their wisdom and efforts, then has God always delighted to show forth his glory in pa ental and seasonable deliverance. This he did at the sea, when his people were delivered and their enemies 'sank as lead in the mightly waters' -this he did when he commissi quake to shake the stocks from the limbs of Pau and Silas, and an angel to open Peter's prison leaves of the past, read the records they bear, and door-this he did when he delivered the churc from the fires of the persecution by the abdica the unknown future and calmly await their bid- a later period, when his servants broke the Papal The year has opened upon us with a most hell. This will God do again and again, so long ovely day—soft and sunny, like those of your as he has a spiritual flock to protect from the New England May. May it be a shadowing ravages of hell. When the church has been forth of the year. Time has sanctioned the custom of going to salute the Chief Magistrate on forgotten to be gracious, and has had scarcely new year's day. So to-day, your correspondent faith enough to own his name before the world paid a short visit to the White House, which he then has he magnified his parental care in her ound thronged with guests. The President has protection, and in working terrible things she shaken the hands of perhaps five thousand per-sons. All classes were there, the poor and rich, show his glory in his care for those who cannot the humble and high-born-all for the time equals. defend themselves, and seek protection at hi Senators and members were there, judges of the hand. It is in straits that we see God's salvation. Supreme Court, foreign ministers, each in his if ever. He looks upon extremities as motives Zion and a terror to the enemies of the cross

MR. FOSTER'S SERMONS .- NO. VII.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-The second point noted ook my way thither, and secured a shake of the Scripture argument 'found in the example of his friends with great cordiality. Mrs. Madison, Christ, and John, and the apostles, is that John's entertained her visitors with much ease and grace, baptism 'was not Christian baptism.' He says, and seemed grateful for the attention paid to her out of respect to her distinguished husband. She immersed, and that John always immersed, it is a fine specimen of the sex of the age gone by.

She has the aspect of an English lady, such an question.' Here is the twin-sister to his non-es one as we can imagine to have lived in old Eng- sentialism, noticed in my last number. He was lish times, in the age of Elizabeth; yet she is undoubtedly aware, that young, obedient Chris entirely republican, in her habits and notions. tians would look upon the example of Christ with This custom of visiting the President on new year's, was introduced by Washington, though against much opposition. Whether it is a wise tralize the fect of the example of Christ, as well one or not, it is illustrative of the republican sim- as destroy the testimony of those circumstance connected with John's baptism, which so plain The death of the Hon. W. S. Fulton, late U. teach immersion. But suppose we were to admi S. Senator from Arkansaw, who died during the *recess, was announced in the Senate and House, ber arises to announce the death of his colleague the same. John's baptism came "from heaven." Jesus received it, and the apostles had no other the impressive words of the speaker as to a mesbaptism was by sprinkling, and that Christ was makes its way, we trust, to every heart, that thing to do with the present question? Would be not eagerly avail himself of this fact? and would he not feel quite grateful for such testimon 'And if, and if,' said the lawyer.'

that Jesus came from Nazareth, and was baptized of John in Jordan; and when he was had The whole controversy here turns upon the meangress will attend to its quites with inter-ness and despatch. The Texas question, which ing of the expressions in, and up out of. Those was postponed from Monday, will probably come who deny the validity of sprinkling, say that in responding emerging from beaeath the fater.

The second lecture of the course for the beneHe tells us, that the 'whole confrorersy' here fit of the New Baptist church, was delivered by turns upon the meaning of the expressions in and the Hon. A. H. Everett. His subject was, the French up out of. But what does he mean by the 'whole controversy?' Does he intend the whole controattended, considering the distinguished character versy respecting the rite of baptism? and would Among the great mass of them, there is no such admission; and if Mr. F. so supposer why all this array of argument about the mean Religious interests are in a quiescent state in jug of the word baptize? No one can mistake all the churches in this vicinity. Rev. Mr. Samp- the fact, that the turning point in the controver-

water, we do not mean that they express necessarily an immersion, and arising from beneath the lation of Christian rights. DEAR BRETHREN.-I have often heard of or water, but a stapping or going into the water, and a returning to the bank of the river, from the

spot where the immersion took place. Mr. Fos-

ter says, if John and Jesus descended from the bank of the river to the water's edge, and then stepped in a little, so as to cover the feet and an-ties, and if, after water was poured or sprinkled the 1st inst. The President, Gen. ANTHONY on our Saviour, they ascended again to the bank Coley, took the chair and called the meeting to scended from the bank of the river to the water's pro tem. scended from the bank of the river to the water's edge, and then stepped in a little, and if after John had immersed Christ, they ascended again to the bank of the stream, would it not be strictly and literally true, that Jesus was baptized in Jortham and literally true, that Jesus was baptized in Jortham and discussed, dan, and when he was baptized he went up out of the manufering postponed.

The Committee presented a series of good recolutions in the aftersoon, which were ably discussed and adopted. The Society say, by their

Mr. F.) when speaking of baptism being per-formed 'at or in some stream,' asks, 'What other good reason for this can be given, excepting that

Elias Rice, Moses Colby, Hiram Brown, A. Griffin, good reason for this can be given, excepting that nmersion was practised?

from.' He affects to sustain this position, by introducing some examples where they are used. My limits will not allow me to refer to them, but roduce one or two others, and see how they will work. 'The wicked shall be turned our limits will not allow us to do so-and we will 'at," or "near," or "by the side of" hell,' &c. 'These shall go away "by the side of" everlasting punishment, but the righteous "by the side of" ev-erlasting life.' Were not the three worthies thrown 'at' the fiery furnace? or Daniel 'near the lion's den? What a pity it was, that the swine had not understood the true meaning of

THE AGE OF THE REFORMATION. SHORT ARTICLES, NO. 111.

There have been a few revolutions which have left their traces upon the world's character-A few only have thus made the great heart of so ciety beat with new life and new emotions, and sent the life current of health and vigor through all its members. One of these constitute what is

The question at once arises, what were the features of society in which that change was wrought? The best way to answer this question is to conpare a picture of society as it now exists with a picture of society as it existed previous to now, we leave our readers to draw in their own ninds. A picture of what society was before the Reformation, we will endeavor to sketch, and

leave it with others to make the comparison. In looking at this picture, we wish our readers o bear in mind, that vice is vice, in every condition of society—that its consequences are always one and the same. Indeed, we simply assert the truth of the proposition, that sin against the inalienable rights of man-against the laws of our

a preparation which was then, and not till then, waldus, in the twelfth century, Wickliffe, in the fourteenth, or Hoss, in the fitteenth would have fourteenth, or Huss, in the fifteenth, would have keep. wrought the same mighty work, by which Luther wrought the same mignty work, by which Luther has given immortality to his name—and England or Rohemia would have been the battle ground or Rohemia would have been the battle ground the same mignty work. By which Luther has been the battle ground or Rohemia would have been the battle ground the same mignty work, by which Luther has been the battle ground the same mignty work, by which Luther has been the battle ground the same mignty work, by which Luther has given by the same mignty work, by which Luther has given by the same mignty work, by which Luther has given immortality to his name.—and England the same mignty work is a same mignty work and the same mignty work in the same mignty work i or Bohemia would have been the battle ground of man's religious freedom. We should prefer then to look for the picture of society in the an-swer to the question, What was that preparation stitched in covers of exquisite beauty a la Pronce

the chair of St. Peter—the vicegreent of Heaven tisted into the mysterious genius of the Vatican, who pulled the wires for the shifting scenes of the ceive by the dedication that it is

The lives of these clergy were grossly immoral. I should still have honored as a man and loved at Their outrages upon every precept of piety, puri-ty, and virtue, were known to the people of their charge. There is nothing more shocking to a charity of a Christian heart, dissent, is inecribed by his youngest child.' It is published by John men who sustain such relations. But worse still, wen, Cambridge. 261 pp. 12mo. men who sustain such relations. But worse still, the Pope was ready to forgive these outrages for a trifling recompense in dollars; and thus the same despised clergy were forced back upon the disgusted people.

THE WAIF. A COLLECTION OF POEMS.

Mr. Owen, of Cambridge, has published a new and tasteful volume of poetry, entitled as above. With a large proportion of the pieces the American of an explanization and tasteful volume of poetry.

judicial power in civil matters. From their de-ever read.

They had, by their machinations, got possession of more than half of machinations, got possession of more than half of all the land of Germany; while they claimed enormous taxes on the remainder. There must have been there rich benefices then for the clergy.

The Pope had the power of appointment. He sent thinter the partners of his own follies and iniquities. Thus the sons of strangers were permitted to revel in and enjoy the fruits of her hard industry. The includes the first volume, of Thirlwall's admirable History of Greece, has been received by Lewis & Sampson. It is published in New York by the Harpers.

The sixteenth number of Harper's Pictorial Bible has been received. mitted to revel in and enjoy the fruits of her har-dy industry. Thus insult was added to provoca-ical Society. By William Gammello.

We have here just room to state the leading features in those grievances, without dwelling the Society's cabinet. It is an elegant production; and, as the committee appointed to selloit a tion; and, as the committee appointed to selloit a tical bearings, and do not common seese and on a philosophic spirit, and in language truly eleour own observation teach us, that it would disorganite the whole social state—that it would marked two or three extracts for future publicaarouse the virtuous indignation of every child of tion. We lear that the author, who, as most of

sy, is not the meaning of these Greek propositions, but the meaning of the Greek word baptions. The Greek prepositions, however, etc and
ek, afford strong colluteral testimony in favor of
immersion. They express a derect isle, and a
blood like water on many a hard-fought field? Germany. Was it not for just such injured rights

coming up out of the water, as plainly and as defi- Combine these grievances which I have men nitely as any Greek prepositions could do it.
When we say, however, that they express a deoned, and would they not, in their effects upon

B. U., Dec. 22, 1844.

N. H. STATE WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY. -The annual meeting of the State Washingtonian

of the stream, would it not be strictly and literally the stream, would it not be strictly and literally true, that Jesus was baptized in Jordan, and when he was baptized, he went up out of the water? Had he inquired, 'if John and Jesus deman, of Hampstead, were oppointed Secretaries

would designate the act, viz., immersion; while resolutions, that to sell ardent spirits as a baverthe prepositions would show where this immersion was performed; viz., in Jordan. It is, then,
can be no apology for it—that the seller is so far. easy to see the relation these prepositions bear destitute of moral principle as to be unwerthy e to the question in controversy. They afford collected evidence in favor of immersion. They to reclaim men who can be influenced by persuasion and argument, and legal measures for the Enon; places of sich interest, and convenient obstinate and rebuilt. They afford col- confidence—that moral measures should be used for immersion They show that they Arst re- cause have reason to rejoice in the integrity of for immersion They show that they girst repaired to the river; zecond, went down into the
river; there were baptized; and afterwards came
up out of the water. By this, Mr. F. will see,
that what he says concerning 'Philip and the eunuch' is merely tearing down a cob-house of pretending to be the friends of temperance-tha his own make. It is true, it might have an- it is wrong to make and sell cider as a beverageswered the purpose for which it was apparently that granting licenses to sell liquors, as a beverage, designed; viz., to blind the mind; but it contains is as criminal as the selling, and that it is the duty of towns to refuse such licenses, even though they dance of candor. We know that they both went may lose all the rum trade, and business accomdown into the water, just as he intimates that

Jesus and John might have done; but where is
the intimation that they were both baptized?

panying it—and that the friends in Manchester
have given those of other towns good proof of
the efficacy of legal measures in abating the evils Relative to this collateral testimony in favor of rumselling, of immersion, *Prof. Sluart* (known, no doubt, to

But Mr. F. tells us that these prepositions have Bishop, Vice Presidents: Dr. J. C. Eastman, Cor. ceived an erroneous translation; they should Secretary, John P. Johnson, Rec. Secretary, Dr. have been, 'at, near, by the side of, and away M. T. Willard, Treasurer: Dudley Palmer, Edmund Worth, Nath'i Ambrose, Jam and Josse Crosby, Central Committee.

It was our design to have presented a sketch of only add that the meeting was well attended, the discussions were highly interesting and harmo oue, and the best spirit prevailed through all the

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- The Executive Committee of the New Hampton Institution very gratethese Greek prepositions, when they ran down fully acknowledge the receipt of a neat and into the sea, and were drowned! Had they only excellent set of bedding for one of the rooms of lived at the present day, they would only have the boarding house, from the Baptist church in run down 'by the side of' the sea, and been all saved.

S.

S.

The same church had previously contributed \$20 for the benefit of the Institution. The generous donors are assured that these expressions of Christian sympathy and kindly interest in the cause of education are duly sciated, and it is hoped they will tend to stir late the friends of the Institution to con

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS .- A brother sent us the names of twenty-six subscribers on the lst inst. Our acknowledgments are due to him and others for similar favors. It is not too late, brethren; new subscribers will be promptly supplied with our excellent paper.

N. H. REGISTER, FOR 1845 .- The pub of this valuable Annual has been delayed, to give opportunity of inserting the new arrangem nade by the Legislature, respecting the sitting of the Courts, &c. Published by G. Parker, Lyon.

Editor's Cable.

THE LIVES OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES. By R. W. CUSHMAN.

A very attractive volume has been sent us by the publisher, O. L. Perkins, on the title page o which we are pleased to see the name of one of being, must, by a decree of the Creator, leave its our city pastors. It is adorned with beautifully nals by the old masters. The celebrated work of Cave is the basis on which this biographical series is prepared, and from the 'Epistle 'young friends' of the author, or of any other per-

This is an elegant book, externally. It is John and Philip, two literary friends, have long The most important personages which come and lively conversations on the poets; they enunder our consideration are popes—cardinals—
bishops—abbots and monks. The Pope sat in
will do no less for such readers as have been in-Christian world. The eithers were generally criticism. It is inscribed as follows; 'To my fath-scattered among the people, though many lived as parasites at Rome.

disgusted people.

Again, the person of an ecclesiastic was so sacred in the eyes of the votaries of superstition, that they were free from civil jurisdiction. Whatthat they were free from civil justidiction. Whatever might be their crime, the arm of the law
could not reach them.

Further, the clergy had usurped nearly all the

Take either one of them in its full prac- copy for the press say in their note, 'sets for

5.

dard of

Saxon

e men-

a prep-

he vio-

ETY. -

gtonian Nashua,

THONY

eting to

ev. Edretaries

erits of

ood res-

by their bever-

nd there

orthy of

by per-

s for the

request

critically ce—that

everage,

the duty

s accom-

proof of

nt; John lell, Jr.,

Saul G. man, Cor.

stary, Dr.

s Wallace

out we find

ended, the

gh all the

e Commit-

ery grate-neat and

hurch had

efit of the

pathy and n are duly

d to stimu

nued effort

on the 1st

him and

too late,

nptly sup-

ublication

d, to give

sitting of

sent us by le page of

les whose

ed work of

lly for the other per-

ke a pres-

read, and

lly. It is

la France.

they en-

e been ini-

; but per-

noxious to

s a parent,

d loved as

the large

d by John

hed a new

as above.

d yet they

if, and the

g and deli-at we have

es the first

Sampson.

MELL.

o solicit a

truly elo-

publica-

M S

er, Lyon

is nearly or quite out of print, its appearance will

THE BAPTIST MEMORIAL.

The January number has come to hand. It contains, among a variety of interesting articles, sketches of a Southwestern tour, by Dr. Babcock. It continues to be published by J. R. Bigelow, and edited by Rev. Messrs. Babcock, Choules, of his denomination at the South. He is a man of wealth and a slaveholder; and by those who know him is said to be excessively indugent to

enormous sum. This is all wrong. We believe the just pride of the South, even of its own anti-They would very proudly say, Convince us that this measure is right, and we will consent to it outery on the occasion, that the Queen, the Head be hired to do it!"

exceeds us. We can hardly believe that all the ter after all. The English Churchman says: exceeds us. We can hardly believe that all the South need is to have questions of right and wrong settled. Of individuals we believe it, but the South generally, and the North too, perhaps, are more affected by pecuniary than moral considerations. Persuade Southern men that what the Tribune says above with regard to the value of real estate is true, and emancipation would be probable. The moral aspects of the subject, however, are none the less important for this. They cannot be too frequently or forcibly exhibited.

Missionary Address.—The Young Men's Missionary Society, connected with the First Baptist church in Boston, celebrated their anniversary

Missionary Society, connected with the First Baptist Church in Boston, celebrated their anniversary last Sabbath evening. A most interesting discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Sharp, to which a crowded audience (among whom we noticed His Excellency, Gov. Briggs) listened with profound attention. The discourse was chiefly a sketch of the origin and the results of the English Baptist Mission. It was not, however, a dry statement of facts, such as any man might condense from Cox's History, but an original and lively picture, and would prepare more missionary addresses, and decree. them in each others' churches, until the young in We hope Dr. Sharp will be asked to repeat his discourse. Let the young of other churches have these delightful reminiscences. Let the young themselves come forward, and ask the fathers for such favors as these. Something must be done—
says: 'We do not understand that the charges
ay, much, to keep alive a spirit, which the bustling cares and vain attractions of secular life are
criminal in the eye of the law,—though much that crowding and combining to extinguish.

THE 'CHURCH-GOING BELL.'-During the last

are glad to know, is greatly increased. We are also happy to say, that on Sabbath last three persons were baptized into the Tremont St. church, and two into Harvard St. church. May these believe they will not. hantisms be followed by like scenes in all our churches, on many a Sabbath of the present

that a most happy change has recently been apparent in the spiritual condition of the Tenth Baptist church in Philadelphia. It has followed cals. The Treasury is to pay \$750,000 annually, a season of deep humiliation and carnest prayer. for five years, as an equivalent for the transporta-The editor says, 'Nearly the whole church have tion of the public correspondence; after which it been quickened and their graces revived. The is to pay the same postage as private letters. I prayer meetings are now well attended, and deep think the bill will pass the House without any anxiety is beginning to be felt for the salvation of difficulty. It adopts the penal bill of last ses precious souls. Already a number have felt the sion.' convicting influences of God's Spirit upon their last Sabbath.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE.—The catalogue of this Institution for the present academical year, reports the number of students as follows: Seniors, S. Juniors, 9. Sophomores, 32. Freshmen, and never tempt us to act otherwise than in harmony with them? He says: 'Long, prosing obituaries have a bad effect upon the popularity that everything is moving on harmoniously and successfully at Waterville; study is vigorously pursued, and the prospects of the collego were ver more encouraging.

mont Chronicle (a Congregational paper) which comes to us enlarged and in a new dress, brings with it the letter of Dr. Fuller, published some

THE BENEFITS OF NEWSPAPERS.—On this a kind and liberal notice of both Dr. F. and Dr.
Wayland, which indicate more acquaintance on of the most remakable features of the difference the part of the editor with Baptists than seems to between ancient and modern times. These

two eminent Baptist preachers. We presume the volumes known under the general title of Sparks' worthy news writer never heard of the Moral American Biography. He is well qualified for the work, and as KNOWLES' Memoir of Williams wish we had space to copy all the remarks of the editor of the Chronicle, in commencing the publication of this discussion; but we can only

know him is said to be excessively indulg his slaves, so that, instead of being a sour

RIISCLIANCA.

PLAN YOR EMANCIPATION.—The New York Tribune notices a proposal from a correspondent, that Congress be petitioned to set apart the proceeds of the public lands as a sacred fund for the extinction of slavery, by the purchase of slaves for \$120 sach. In this way the work could be done in thirty years. The Tribune thinks the plan very objectionable, and gives some reasons against it. One of these is its injustice. He writes on this point in a style to be understood, at least, and as if he thought no man would question the truth of his statements. We copy this positive paragraph.

'It (the plan) is taxing heavily one section of the Union to benefit another section. Slavery is an enormous moral, social, political and economical evil. It every where and every how blights and curses. Every foot of land in the slave States would be enhanced in value one hundred per cent. by the extinction of savery—This great benefit is to be conferred on a section of the Union, with \$360,000,000 to sweeten it, and the whole Union is to be taxed to pay that enormous sum. This is all wrong. We believe the iust pride of the South, even of its own anti-

EXCOMPUNICATION OF THE OURSE. The slavery men, would repel any offer to pay them Queen of England went to a Presbyterian 'meetfor their slaves at the expense of the North, ing, while she was visiting in Scotland last sumwithout pay. If we consider it wrong, we won't of the church, should thus give her sanction to such an offence as Presbyterian worship. These We always thought we had as much confidence Puseyites were laughed at by the rational part of in the human character, at its worst estate, as any the people, but they have made a great discovery, persons, but really, in this instance the Tribune and bring it forward to prove it no laughing mat

History, but an original and lively picture, em- The N. Y. Observer, from whose columns we bracing some of the finest delineations of charac-ter we ever heard, and many incidents which have never been published, but which were deeply affecting. We wish our pastors, on every hand, State without a Ring' whenever those Bishops so

ANOTHER EPISCOPAS BISHOP DEPOSED. every congregation shall become familiar with the learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, history, the claims, and the prospects of this that the Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., glorious cause. We believe there is a demand Bishop of the Eastern diocese of New York, has for this kind of labor, which the Christian minis- been found guilty, after a long trial, of most or all ters of this country have not sufficiently regarded. the specifications brought against him. The vote is reprehensible, and especially so in the case of a person holding a high station in one department of the Christian church.'

The Church-going Bell.—During the last week a fine toned bell was hung in the cupola of the Bowdoin Square Baptist church. It came from the manufactory of Henry N. Hooper & Congrete ther colored citizens in Louisiana, will met with a similar repulse as in South Carolina. At the time that Mr. Hoar was designated as agent to the latter State, Henry Hubbard, Esquare congregation assembled on Sabbath evening, and listened to a discourse from the pastor, addressed to the young.

Massachusetts and Louisiana.—There is a probability that the attempt of Massachusetts to protect her colored citizens in Louisiana, will met with a similar repulse as in South Carolina. At the time that Mr. Hoar was designated as agent to the latter State, Henry Hubbard, Esquare and highly useful sheet. We have few better writers in the editorial fraternity than Mr. Kimbett ball.

Massachusetts and Louisiana.—There is a probability that the attempt of Massachusetts to Middlesex Washingtonian, of Lowell is united to Middlesex Washingtonian, of Lowell is churches of this city and vicinity devoted Monday of the present week to fasting and prayer for the tutional rights, as Mr. Hoar was from Charleston. descent of the Holy Spirit and the spread of the We shall not object to the execution of this gospel throughout the world. In many—we trust threat. Let the rights of American citizens be in all, a deep feeling was apparent, indicative of better days. The spiritual dearth which has so exactly defined. It is, high time that the claims long prevailed was the occasion of affecting re- of the two portions of the Union were understood marks and earnest prayer. The faith of some, we by each other; and we sincerely hope that Mr.

POSTAGE. - A member of Congress writes from Washington under date of Dec. 18, 'that the Post-Office Committee reported a bill to-day reducing REVIVAL .- We learn from the Baptist Record the rates of postage to five cents for 500 miles,

bearts and consciences, and are exclaiming. ORITHARY NOTICES.—In looking over a file of What must I do to be saved?"—He also informs letters, our eye has fallen on one, from one of the us that four persons were expected to be baptized patrons of the Reflector, in which the writer modestly suggests a few things, which perfectly accord with the views of the editors. If those of type. WATERVILLE COLLEGE.—The catalogue of the following extract accord with your views. writers, and other particular friends of the deccased. Religious intelligence—missionary appeals, and sound doctrinal essays are best calcu-THE DISCUSSION ON SLAVERY .- The last Ver- lated to create and cultivate an interest in the

weeks since in the Reflector. It is preceded with subject the Salem Gazette thus truthfully dis-

our readers may know, is Professor of Rhetoric in the subject of slavery had been commenced be of nations much more safe and secure; for no over the world as well, and to be prepared in relics of the lamented HENRY OBOOKIAH. some measure for any coming event whatever. Newspapers are the brief chronicles of the time.

"They hold the mirror up to nature."

O. A. Baownson.—This gentleman, who not long since joined the Roman Catholics, has delivered a lecture before the Catholic Young Friend's Science Living and the College, was ordained at Woodstown, N. J., on the 17th ult. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Ide, of Philadelphia. Friend's Society. It is said in the Bee, to have that has ever yet emanated from the brain of that exceedingly peculiar, political, religious, moral, social, ideal changeling. His subject was brief passage from a report of his speech.

most dangerous of all beings; he needs governing. I have said as fine things, here, in this very desk, in favor of liberty, equal rights and all that, as most young men, and have gone so far as to talk of my rights: but those things have passed away. When I was a child, I spake as a child, and thought as a child, but now that I am a man with the spake as a child, and thought as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child, a spake as a child, a spake as a child; but now that I am a man with the spake as a child, a spake as have put away childish things. (Great applause.')

LIBERAL BEQUESTS .- The late JOHN PARKER, large fortune, has made a large number of munificent bequests. He has bequeathed \$94,000 to selves; and none of us desire to be slaves. owing public institutions, viz: \$50,000 to Harvard University-the income to be expended the system? for the support of talented and poor students under direction of the Governor of the State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the President of Harvard University for the time being. for the support of free beds, in addition to the number in the institution on the day of his death. Mr. P. has also given \$4000 to the Farm School, \$4000 to the Howard Benevolent Society, \$4000 to the Massachusetts Temperance Society, \$5000 to the Widow's Society, \$5000 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$5000 to the Blind Asylam, \$2000 to the Boston Dispensary, \$2000 to the Natural History Society, and \$3000 to the Seamen's Aid

Bosides there save the Atlas there are many legacies to private individuals, whose names it would be neither delicate nor proper to publishbut there is one, partaking so nearly of a public character, and which will give so much public satisfaction, that we do not feel ourselves bound to forbear the mention of it. The legacy to which we allude, is that which Mr. Parker has given to his clergyman, the Rev. George Putnam, the highly liberal, intelligent, and eloquent pastor of the Unitarian church in Roxbury. The legacy

to Mr. Putnam is \$10,000. The total amount of bequests in the Will, is \$341,500, and there is still a large residuary property to go to the heirs at law.

DELIA A. WEBSTER.—The report that this young lady was convicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, is confirmed. The only additional facts we have learned are, that the jury signed a petition for her pardon in consideration of her ee; and that the citizens of Lexington think her guilty.—If she be, what is her crime? But she has asked no more than justice; we believe that she needs no more; that it would be an additional insult to offer her pardon, and

especially to offer it only on account of her sex! We have now several worthy citizens, and among them a defenceless female, lying in prison in different States, on conviction of crimes, which in other States of the same confederacy are not crimes, but, in the view of the great body of the people, deeds of charity-acts of simple obeence to the golden rule !

TEMPERANCE JOURNAL .- This little monthly, which Mr. Damrell has published many years for the Massachusetts Temperance Union, has been connected with the Temperance Standard, a weekly paper just commenced in this city. The Middlesex Washingtonian, of Lowell is united to

religious public at large, no less than themselves, and the attention of every reader is earnestly requested for it. It comes from a source, and presents facts of a kiud, which entitle it to the prayerful consideration of all.

Junior Class, 30. Total 86.

co-editor for the future, with the Rev. W. H. pears at the commencement of this year with new

why a Southern brother should return it, or even chusetts. decline to read it,-unless it be the established

be possessed by some of his breithren. We have been amused at the profound ignorance of some very wise and learned editors, with respect to other denominations. Some weeks since the N. Observer told its readers that a discussion of readers that a discussion of other denominations. Some weeks since the N. Observer told its readers that a discussion of readers that a discussion of states and modern these. It is an able and promising circumstances whatever," the people is announced in the Record, and it is added that possessed in embryo. They render the official duties of statesmen much more difficult than they able and promising circumstances. Several are in the assertation of the West Philadelphia Baptist church, "under any circumstances whatever," the people is announced in the Record, and it is added that of Massachusetts, by the united voice of two successive Legislatures, have expressed their opinion in the most solemn and impressive manner. For

of Roger Williams, to be added to the series of two eminent Baptist preachers. We presume the press, and understood by the people. For the correspondent of the Christian Secretary notices want of these useful monitors, the ancients were favorably, saying that it despoiled the second like people wandering in the dark; timid because hour of half its sixty gems. We are pleased to of their ignorance, and apt to be overset by the stightest alarm. But by the aid of newspapers ing house. 'All bills and contracts are paid to we are enabled to know exactly the state of the utmost farthing.'—Cornwall is an interesting affairs in every part of our own country, and all spot from the fact that here lie the hallower

> The Baptist Advocate states that a serie and have a wonderful influence in guiding and directing the public mind on all public questions. twenty-seven persons have been baptized.

> > The University of Alabama, at Tuscald

OF Mr. I. P. BALDWIN a graduate of Colum

Theological Institution at Newton, Mass. The Rev. T. C. TEASDALE has resigned the pastoral care of the First Baptist Church in

New Haven, Ct.

sa, has recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Prof. RIPLEY, of the

DR. JOHNSON'S OPINIONS .- Rev. Jesse Elli ot, of New York, says, that at the Triennial Con question: 'Is slavery in harmony with the general tener and spirit of the gospel of Christ?" Dr. J. promptly replied, 'Certainly not, for that require that all things whatsoever we would that men Esq. of Roxbury, having no children to inherit his should do to us, even so we should do to then and that we should love our neighbor as our

Why then 'unwaveringly defend and advocate

time Whilst we have control of the Herald, we shall unwaveringly defend and advocate the iterests of this portion of the confederacy."

We understand brother Sands, of the Virginia Religious Herald, to say by the above, that he 'shall unwaveringly defend and advocate the in terests of 'slaveholding. Why not, Bro. Sands 'unwaveringly defend and advocate the principle of the gospel, which Bro. Meredith, of the Re corder, is so confident will remove the whole sys ing to sustain a system which the Bible is t

The receipts of the Home Mission Soc ety for the month ending the 1st inst., amounted to \$533,14; \$5 were from a friend in N. Hampshire; \$50 from Vermont, and \$345,50 from Massachu

Ware happy to learn that the Female Sem-nary at New Hampton, under the superintendence of Miss Sleeper, is receiving more than a usua share of patronage during the winter term.

Imp Joseph Fletcher, Esq., of London, has given one thousand dollars to increase the Library the Baptist College at Montreal.

Elder J. C. FURMAN has accepted the ap pointment of Professor in the Furman Theological Institution, in the place of Professor Reynolds who resigns.

We are informed the religious intere-

Summary of News.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—This body assembled on Wednesday, Jan. 1st. The Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, of Worcester, was elected President of the Senate, and the Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY, Jr., of Roxbury, Speaker of the House; Charles Calhoun was chosen Clerk of the Senate, and Charles W. Story, Jr., Clerk of the House. The annual election sermon was delivered at the Old South Church by the Rev. Milton Bra-

man, of Danvers. It was racy, puritanic, and pointed.

CLAIMS OF THE WEST.—The appeal which we Ebenezer Bradbury, of Newburyport; Samuel Hoar, of Concord; Alfred D. Foster, of Worcester; the West, the recipionts regard as concerning the religious public at large, no less than themselves. Marston, of Barnstable; James Arnold, of New Bedford .- On the same day, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor took their oaths of office; and the Governor delivered his address.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS .- This was a brief, but ALMS HOUSE FOR FOREIGN PAUPERS.—The
Baptist Record says,—'The Alms House at
Blockley, for the reception and comfortable protection of the poor of the city and county of Philadelphia, contains seven hundred and ninety
foreign paupers. Comment is unnecessary.'

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—We have Andover Theological Seminary.—We have infactory condition. With regard to the finances received a Catalogue of this Institution, from which we copy the following summary. Resident Licentiates, 8; Senior Class, 30; Middle Class, 18; of the Treasury the present year, will depend lunior Class, 10. Total 86. very much upon the amount of dividends received from the Western Railroad, the modification of New York Evangelist.—The Rev. W. B.
Bradford has retired from the editorship of this paper, and the Rev. Dr. Cheever is announced as of expenditures on account of papers, and recommends an examination into the expediency of co-editor for the future, with the Rev. W. H. Bidwell. Dr. Cheever is still furnishing the paper with able correspondence from Europe. It appears at the component of this reservities the component of this reservities.

He then adverts to the condition of the prison and house of correction; advising an increase of Dr. Brisbane, in his 'Christian Politician,' the means of education furnished to convicts; to the working of the militia system of which he published at Cincinnati, states that some of his former Southern friends have indignantly returned copies of his paper, which he has forwarded to their direction. The Rev. Dr. Manly is one of those who has returned a paper, having refused to read it. We are sorry to see this. It indicates a disposition to close the mind against all arguments and the solution, in the solution of the Normal Schools, and the adoption of the Normal Schools, and the adoption of the Normal Schools, and the adoption of some measure to ensure further attendance at schools by the children of the poor; and closes the part of his discosition to close the limits against the system of oppression. The spirit of Dr. B's. paper has been good, in the main; we see no reason remains of Indian tribes still existing in Massa-

decline to read it,—unless it be the established custom of the South to return 'incendiary' publication, the post-masters having a standing order to that effect.

The Texas question occupies most of the address. The Governor makes a strong and convincing argument in opposition to ameration. In conclusion he says:—'Of the injustice, unconstitutionality and inadmissility of Texas to the United States. The Texas question occupies most of the re-The ordination of Mr. EDGAR. M. LEVY, the annexation of Texas to the United States,

cause, it is hoped she will remain firm and immov-

CITY GOVERNMENT .-- The Massachusetts CITY GOVERNMENT.—The Massachusetts
Legislature have by a special act authorized the
three Aldermen of Beston already elected, to

corned ...

Corned ... three Aldermen of Beston already election, issue warrants for a new trial in the election of Perk, by the hor. Perk, by the hor. Perk, pressuring, per lb. Perk, fresh.

Mayor and five Antormed.

ness they are authorized to perform.

The City Council was organized on Monday.

Peleg W. Chandler was elected President, and

Lard, text, per law.

Western, per law.

Western, per law. Washington P. Gregg, Clerk.

Washington P. Gregg, Clerk.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

You.

You.

Wooler of the Common The Common Western or Common Western or Common The Commo - On Monday, His Excellency, Governor Briggs, Unickens, sent in to the Legislature his special message in Mutton, Mutton, and regard to the affairs of the State with relation to reasons why the action in the matter, already well known, was taken by Massachusetts, his Excellency commends the course taken by our commissioner, Mr. Hoar, and expresses his belief that this State will maintain the stand which she has taken with confidence in the right.'

The New York Legislature assembled at Albany on Tuesday last. The Senate is permanently organized, the Lieutenant Governor being ex officio President; the clerk and under officers hold Straw.

The Maine Legislature met at Augusta on Wednesday. The Senate was organized by the choice of Manly B. Townsend as President, and

cester, on Friday morning. About thirty persons only were present. The criminal was attended by a Roman Catholic priest, to whom it is supposed he made a confession of his guilt before leaving his cell.

The Baltimore Sun says, that as Mr. Wm. B.

Rimby was passing the corner of President and Stille Streets on Sunday evening, his cloak was suddenly seized from behind, pulled from his shoulders, and carried away with almost magnetic velocity, thief and cloak disappearing as if by

Two meetings favorable to the construction a railroad from Woonsocket Falls, R. I., to Ded-ham, to connect with the Dedham Branch, have been held at Medway.

A writer in the Alexandria Gazette, who signs himself 'a Virginian,' appeals to his fellow-citizens in favor of the abolition of slavery.

have been appointed railroad commissioners unde the new law, in New Hampshire.

The General Conference of the Free Will Bap tist Churches, at their last meeting, restricted courtship among their members to day-light, or very early hours in the evening. There is coniderable oppugnation to this act of church discipline.

Ice, one quarter of an inch thick, made at New Orleans and Mobile on the 18th. The New Orleans Bulletin observes, that the weather was cold almost without a parallel in that latitude.

A man by the name of Robert Free, a working man in the knife and fork manufactory of George W. Bartholomew, in Bristol, was instantly killed by the bursting of a grindstone. Upwards of one hundred handsome brick hor

by arcs of one dudred andsome brick houses have been put up in Wilmington, Dcl., during the present year. Notwithstanding this, rents con-tinue high, and the demand for houses as great as

The Markets. BRIGHTON MARKET .- MORDAY, JAN. 6, 1945.

.. 2 20 @ 3 00 .. 0 04 @ 0 05 .. 0 25 @ 6 37 .. 0 00 @ 6 26 .. 0 25 @ 6 50 St

WOOL.

Marriages.

HAY.

0.50 @ 0.60

Wednesday. The Senate was organized by the choice of Manly B. Townsend as President, and J. O. L. Foster as Secretary; and the House by the choice of Moses McDonald, Speaker, and Samuel Belcher, Clerk. All these officers are Democratic, there being a large Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The message of Gov. Anderson, of Maine, is devoted mainly to the local affairs of the State. He speaks of the issue of the late election as having expressed the opinion of the majority of the people upon the questions of the annexation of Texas and the modification of the tariff.

The Legislature of Missouri have passed strong resolutions in favor of the admission of Texas into the Union, by large majorities in both branches, and have instructed their Senators in Congress to use all honorable means to carry out their wishes. The Hon. Benjaming. His ago was 84.

Thomas Barrett, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Ruth Houghton, at Lunenburg, expiated his offence upon the scaffold, in the jail-yard at Worcester, on Friday morning. About thirty persons only were present. The criminal was attended

Deaths.

The Rev. Mr. Torrey, convicted in Baltimore of abducting slaves from their master, was transferred from the jail to the penitentiary, on Monday, and placed in the weaving department of that establishment.

A lad about ten years of age, son of Mr. Oreb Turner, was drowned at New Haven on Tuesday. He was skating upon the ice, when it suddenly gave way, letting him through into the stream.

The initial and heave of convertion in Discount. In Cambridgeport, Jan. 5th, Mr. Ephraim Chamber

He was skating upon the ice, when it suddenly gave way, letting him through into the stream.

The jail and house of correction in Plymouth County have been without an occupant since the 17th of December.

The New Haven papers announce the death of Roorn Minor Sherman, LL. D., at his residence in Fairfield, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was one of the most distinguished citizens of New England.

The Cincinnati papers announce the death of W. W. SOUTHWORTH, for several years a member of Congress from Kentucky.

Four children in a single family, in Obio, died with malignant scarlet fever, brought on mainly by their eating freety of rotten or unsound apples, which were buried and dug up for winter consumption.

The Baltimore Sun says, that as Mr. Wm. B.

He jail and house of correction in Plymouth County and the resumple before the ball for Mr. All, Mrs. Allegail, wife of Mr. John Core, and ded in the cort of Congress from Kentucky.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 33.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 34.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 35.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 36.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 36.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 36.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 36.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 36.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 36.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 36.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alba Rollins, 36.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Daving the last eight years she has been a worth year to the control of the star of the property of Concord, 30.

In Concord, N. H., Mrs. Daving the last eight years she has been a worth year to the concording the star of the star of the concording the star of the sta

deus can make a dying bed.
Feel soft as downy pillows are.
While on his breast I lean my head.
And breaths my life out sweelly there.' Com.

Notices.

The Ministers' Meeting in the vicinity of Worcest will hold its next session at Rev. A. Harvey's, Westboro, Jai 29th, 1845. at 10 o'clock A. M. A. S. LYON, Sec. North Oxford, Dec. 30th, 1844. Norm Oxfore, and outer, 1988.

Cansistan Regizeron waterap.—Beer Bro. Graves.—Per nit me to appeal to some one of your readers for a file of the Paristain Reference from Cet.

Paristain Reference from Cet.

Invalidation of the Paristain Reference for the Cet.

Invalidation of the Paristain Reference for preserve files of the Paristain Reference for the Reference for the West. The papers may be directed to Red Spring post office, Illinois.

J. M. PECK.

J. M. PECK.

Cas.—The subscriber would take this opportunity to tend his almost a found in the continuation of a continuation of the contin

Breatwood, N. H., Jan. 2, 1845.

Breatwood, N. H., Jan. 2, 1845.

Downrion Virus — The Bept ist Church and Society in Benardeno. Mass., visited their paster and his family on Thursday, the 12th tult, and presented them with a variety of article carried particles, a barrel of flour, butter, clear consistent of watering appared. A barrel of flour, butter, there is a barrel of the received of the rich cake and firty dollare. After particular that the passes of the rich cake and for particular that the passes of the rich cake and season in aliquid and the pressure of the Allen, who will his lady favored on with their pressure of the Market particles are gratefully received and acknowledged by Mr. and Mrs. Farrar. We regard then sever enjoyed. This is the third donation visit this Church and Society have made us within two years and a lavalf, fold who loves the chartful giver, reward them severed them severed them severed them severed them severed them the donation visit this Church and Society have made us within two years and a lavalf, fold of their kindsess to ward them severed them

Advertisements.

FLOUR-FLOUR-FLOUR. S. G. BOWDLEAR & CO. NO. 17 LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

OFFER for sale, at wholesale or retail, a great variety of the most approved brands of Ohio, Genesee and Southern Flour, suitable for Pamilies' and Bakers' use, at the lowest marker prices. Purchasers of Flour from the country are invited scale.

POR PANILY USE. J. H. Beach "Genese of Various brands.

Half barrels best Genese. Superior Dyspessia Flour in bates and halves, Extra Buckwheat Flour in barrels, halve warten, dighths, and begs. FOR PARENT UNK.

Clagett,
Fagle Extra,
John Sharrer,
R. G. Bownesan,
W. A. Bownesan,
Thomas Gagen. Howard Street, Georgetown E. S. Beach & Co. 6ms. Jan. 9.

Just Published.

LIFE OF At Market, 565 Cattle (including 100 head left over last week), 67 okes of Working Ozen, 52 Cows and Cairos, 1405 GODFREY WILLIAM VON LEIBNITZ, bleep, and slow 1750 Swine.

At Market, 567 Cattle (including 100 hand left over merch, or other parts of the control of the

Removal.

NIAGARA.

LIKE THE RUSH OF THE MIGHTY WAS TERS OF NIAGARA, BEARING EYS ERY THING ON ITS COURSE, SO HAS BEEN THE RUSH OF TRADE

OAK HALL,

during the last year end a hait.

I take this method of tendering MY SINCERE AND MOST
GRATEFUL THANKS for the liberal manner the public have
come forward and seriatored me in the GREAT UNDERTAKINO. 'Creat understaint,' I my—laws had above try
Tailor in the United States to contend with. Some of them,
not liking my.

LOW PRICE SYSTEM.

have run off the track—others have had as much as they could be to keep in the traces. I have had the whole to keep in the proper sphere and places, and by the ansistance of an estight end public, I have succeeded far above my most enaguine as portations; having, on many occasions, team actually oblige to close and facton my doors, to keep my best friends out This to a brief skatch of O. A. H. A. E. L. now established or a basis as firm at the rocks of adamant. It has now arrived a that period when this

Stupendous Engine of Trade and Fashion! should suspend its operations—the steam let off—the coppers cleaned—hollers scraped—and every thing brought to a cleas by

FEBRUARY 1st, 1845,

as I shall make an outre change in my hostness at that time. To accomptish this immense undertaking, I must first solicity most respectfully all inducted to use to make immeniate payment. Second, all having demands against me will present of Fastillo Allis, Elmi, I have no hand at this time a stock of Fastillo Allis, Then, I have no hand at this time a stock of Fastillo Allis, Elmi, I have no hand at this time a stock of Fastillo Allis, Elmi, I have no hand this interest a stock of Fastillo Allis, Elmi, I have no hand this interest a stock of Fastillo Allis, and VESTILOS, smoothing to upwards of

\$150,000:

adapted to Gentlemen's Winter West; and to ensure a sale of the whole, I shall open ON MONDAY NEXT; with a full de-termination of SELLLING ALL OUT I as the following LOW PRICES will show, whether there is reality or mes, via.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Lot of Boys' Overcoats, sold for \$5, \$3 each, all sizes. 400 Fine Boys' Overcoats \$4.50 each; usually sold for \$6,50. A large int of Boys' Fastaleness, from \$1.50 to \$2, Boys' Vests, 75 cents to \$1; usually sold for \$2,50. Boys' Jackst, \$2.75; usually sold for \$2,50. MEN'S SACKS.

A good article made from Tweeds usually sold for \$8, at the xtreme low price of \$4; as genteel a garment as is worn. It will be seen that this is just math rance.

FRENCH TRAVELLING COATS. Believed to be the only lot in the United States, usual price, slow will be closed at 85 each—very cheap. This is one of the DRESSING GOWNS

Drab Overcoats and Sacks. Extra fine, will be closed at the extreme low price of \$6,50 to CADET MIXT SURTOUTS.

PELTOS, DARK SACKS, made from PiLOT CLOTHS, and other materials, at \$4,50 Price in other stores, 85. BLANKET CLOAKS,

of green, light blue, blue black—a good article at from \$5 to Figured Tweed Sacks and Peltos,

D'Orsay Frocks. nde, silk collars and facings, will be sold for \$7,5 —former price \$10. BROADCLOTH SURTOUTS.

so variety—price from \$5 to \$15—usual price asked is from \$12 to \$20, and warranted as good as you can purchase for that money. Doeskin Sacks and Peltos. Closed at very low prices, super custom cloth surfaces and aver-coats, made from super broadcloths and other materials arying in price from \$3 to \$16—usually sold for from \$12 to

CLOAKS. A large lot made from super German blue, black, invisible green, and other cloths, varying in price from \$4,50 to \$25— former price \$8 to \$35.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS. An endless variety, of all colors and grades, blue, black, brown, invisible green, nulberry, &c. Some 500 coats, at the low price of \$5 to \$12—usually sold at from \$12 to \$20.

PANTALOONS OF SATTINETS. ne extra fine, plain and figured, from \$1,50 to \$2,50, a good

PANTS OF CASSIMERE. A large lot of mixed Cadet, lavender, &c., from \$2,25 to \$3,50— usually sold for from \$3,50 to \$4,50. Pants of Black Cassimere.

Also, with blue and red stripes, about half an inch wide, the most genteel pants worn, from \$4,75 to \$5,50. The UPTOWN PRICE for same article, \$7,50. VIESTIS.

Of every description, fashion, cut and quality, &c.—a desirable genteel Vest for 75 cents. If you can purchase a Vest for that price, which I promise to sell a good article of Veiencia, there is no occasion to go without a Vest. Every other quality, such as black Suito Vest a good article, 32 to 23 50; gaing to batin, a very rich article, 23 50 cash; best super Vaiencia, and the richest shawip pattern. For 23 to 25,05, averanted the same as formerly asked 33,50 for; splendid rich Suik Veires Vente, at very low price.

FURNISHING GOODS.

An endiess variety.

LINEN COLLARS—a good article at from 6 to 13 canta.

LINEN HONOMS—a great voriety, 25 cents each.

STOCKS OF ALL KINDS—rich figured Satin, long enda, STOCKS OF ALL KINDS-wich figured Saxin, long ends, with how and without, at low prices.

**CLARY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS-from 25 cents to the CLARY ACT beauty Company, and CRAYATS-beauty Correct, 75 cents, Gingham, 134 cents.

BHAUES-good article 134 conts and upwards, according to quality; best upper India Mulber 25 cents—asselty said for 60 quality; but the company of the control of the control

Canes, Carpet Bags, Purses, Money Belts, Wallets, Elegant Gold and Plated Studs, &c.

and an endless variety of nicknacks at customers' own prices.

A lot white Kid Gloves at 37 cents; do. Back Kinj Weelien Gloves electic wrists, 50 cents.
HANNERS (CHIEFS"—best Nilk 50 cents; some at 38 cents. DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS—a good article, 50 cents act, or \$1 a pint. Overhauls, Green Jackets, &c.

and an endless variety of Clothing, adapted to the LABOR.

ING CLASS, as well as the PASSIONABLE, at a
LESS PRICE than can be purchased at any other sours in Baton by nearly one half. The above stock is all FRESH GOODS,

and of recent importation, and will positively be seld without I have made ample arrangements for etrangers visiting the city, to make, to their measure and order, any garment at 13 hours' notice.

Having made an extensive subargement of Oak Ball,

covering an area of 5000 SQUARE PRET of land, and capable of accommodating 300 CUSTOMERS at one time, every convenience is now offered at this sale for great targains. Open on MONDAY NEXT. at 9 o'clock, and close at 1. Re-span at 2 and close at 6. Re-open at 7 o'clock, and close at 10 in the specing, and continue daily until the whole is sold. The ball of ODD# and ENDS re-maining unsold Feb. let will be closed at suction.

OAK HALL BUILDING. Nos. 32, 34, 36 and 38 Ann Street, BOSTON. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GEORGE W. SIMMONS.

Card.

THE views of the subscriber on the subscribe of motivine having his matter of caping the property of the last of the subscriber of the Masson in the State of the Masson in the Masson in

THE next term of this locitation will a remones on Wednerday, the lith of January, 1965. Application for two or three admissions may be made to Worren, R. I., Dot. 2018, 1984.

Warren Ladies' Seminary.

TNG CAPS 193 cent

The Family Circle.

For the Christian Reflector.

Lines.

OF THE DEATH OF FRANCIS HOWARD ALDER, AGE

Two sons, to parents dear, once blest Our cheerful, humble dome; But one is not,-he's now at rest, High in his heavenly home;
Where all the angelic throng adore,
He sings and praises evermore.

Has Francis gone-for ever fled ? In visions oft he's seen; We cannot make this loved one dead,-His calm and manly mien, His bounding step, his speaking eyes, Before us daily, hourly rise.

Upon our couch, at dawning light, When night has sped its way He comes, all joyously and bright,

His thousand tones, in word and song, For school he plods his way along, And now he's coming home He's at my study door-with joy

Now from the sacred desk I view The pensive, solemn throng; My child is there, at worship too-I'm tracing years along;

Parents bereaved, has every heart Like ours been made to bleed? Like ours been made to bleed?

Is there no baim to heal the smart, No friend in time of need? Blest balm of Gilead! this alone Can make us say, 'Thy will be done.'

Parents alone can know the joy Of rearing children given;
The priceless bliss without alloy,
Is training them for heaven; Unfolding from the sacred page Truth God adapted to their age.

One night this child -'twas not in vainbed on my knee to say. Of Jesus Christ O tell again, Befure you bow and pray;' His life, his death, his dying groans, Were told in solemn, moving tones.

The tears rolled down -with heaving sigh He asked for me to pray;
That when the Judge of all draws nigh,
He might withstand the day,
And with the glorious Saviour rise To dwell with him above the skies.

Prayer since that time has been his joy. And oft he'd feave his play;
Alone in tears we've found our boy,
Wishing with us to pray;
Sweet was the joy before the throne

His bounds were set,—one songster more Must join the eternal choir: While lingering on this mortal shore,
His thoughts were rising higher;
Pd rather be with Christ at home,
And wagt in heaven until you come.

O, what a sad and solemn hour, When angels bore him hence! He lives above, - Death's lost his power, Nor would we call him thence, An angel now amid the throng Who swell the everlusting song.

With him I've roamed the forest wild, The crewded city walked—
The ocean's beach—and taught my child,
While God in thunder talked, Of him whose wisdom shines abo low, around, a God of love

O, blissful thought! we yet may roam The paradise above, When all the ransomed throng get home, In purer, holier love: Wait,' child, in heaven a few more days, We'll join in everlasting praise.
North Adams, Dec. 26th, 1844.

his parents and friends here, or die and be with Jesus in heaven turning his eyes cheerfully upward, he said, 'I had rather die and be with Jesus in heaven, and wait there till you come.'

Childhood of Richard Baxter.

Richard Baxter, the English Demosthenes, though at one period likely to prove only a grief to his parents, at last reached the eminence on which he now stands. Fortunately for him, his father directed his attention to the historical parts of the Bible, which much interested him, and in-spired him with a desire to peruse the whole. In consequence of this desire, the perusal of other books, and the conversations of his father, his mind was enlightened; for these were, to say the least, among the means employed for his cordial reception of divine And though this extraordinary character often lamented that, with him, childhood and youth had too much vanity," he never forgot how greatly he had been indebted to the restraining power of parental instruction and example. Hence, even in old age, he published the sense he still entertained of his obligations to these divinely appointed guardians of his infancy. Among his homely "poetical fragments," we find him referring to his father and

" My parents here thy skilful hand did plant, Froe from the snares of riches and of want.
Their tender care was used for me alone,
Because thy providence gave to them but one;
Their early precepts so pessessed my heart,
That taking root, they did not thence depart.
Thy wisdom so contrived my education,
As might expose me to the least temptation.

Mrs. Wesley's Mode of teaching her Children.

"She was an admirable women, of highly improved mind, and of a strong masculine understanding, an obedient wife, an exemplary mother, a fervent christian. The marriage was blest in all its circumstances; it was contracted in the prime of their youth; it was fruitful; and death did not divide them till they were both full of They had no less than nineteen days. They had no less than ninetee children; but only three sons and thre daughters seem to have grown up; and it obably to the loss of the others that the father refers in one of his letters, where he says, that he has suffered things more than death. The manner in which these children were taught to read is re-markable; Mrs. Wesley thus describes her peculiar method in a letter to her son John:
None of them were taught to read till five old, except Kezzy, in whose case I was overruled; and she was more years in learning than any of the rest had been ay of teaching was this: The day before the child began to learn, the house was set in order, every one's work appointed them, and a charge given, that none should come into the room from nine till twelve, or from two till five, which were our school hours. One day was allowed the child wherein to learn its letters, and each of them did in that time know all and each of them did in that time know all its letters, and small, except Molly and Samuel, who were a day and a half before they knew them perfectly, for which I then thought them so, was because the rest learned them so readily, and your brother Samuel, who was the first child I to the rest learned them so readily, and your brother Samuel, who was the first child I to the rest learned them so readily, and your brother Samuel, who was the first child I to the rest learned them so readily, and your brother Samuel, who was the first child I to the rest learned them so readily, and your brother Samuel, who was the first child I to the rest learned them so readily, and your brother Samuel, who was the first child I to the rest learned them so readily, and your brother Samuel, who was the first child I to the rest learned them so readily, and your brother Samuel, who was the first child I to the rest learned them so readily, and your brother Samuel, who was the first child I to face danger and peril without the flection or hesitation. Those who have seen who have seen the most of balls and bayonets said, 'there is a brave fellow!' They would have said with more truth. There is one who loves his mother!

The above is sufficient to give the reader, young or old, an idea of the system, and may be carried out to such an extent as may soit his own fancy. Whatever amusement can be above it is also to forward, to face danger and peril without the who are slaves to men are obliged to submit, not only their bodies, but their the devil and the devil. But those who are slaves to men are obliged to submit, not only their bodies, but their treatment as a brave fellow!

The above is sufficient to give the reader, would have seen slaves and what is family called weather-color?

The above is sufficient to give the reader, would have sea

hours. He was five years old the tenth of February; the next day he began to learn, and as soon as he knew the letters,

the second, &c., till he took ten verses for a lesson, which he quickly did. Easter fell low that year, and by Whitsuntide he could read a chapter very well; for he read continually, and had such a prodigious memory, shat I cannot remember ever to have told him the same word twice. What was yet strange, any word he had learned in his lesson, he knew wherever he saw it, either in his Bible or any other book, by which means he learnt very soon to read an English author well.

The same method was observed with them all. As soon as they knew the let-

them all. As soon as they knew the letters they were first put to spell and read one line; then a verse; never learning till without having had a powerful inducement. one me; then a verse; never tearning the perfect in this lesson, were it shorter or longer. So one or other continued rending at school time, without any intermission, and before we left the school, each child year of the the perfect. On the clemency of the emperor.' On the other hand, the accused replied; 'I have read what he had learned that morning;

to go and hear about Jesus Christ. For this purpose he crept secretly away one evening, but being obliged to pass under the window of the house, his master observed him, and called out, 'Where are you going?' The poor fellow came back trembling, and said, 'Me go to hear the missionaries, massa.' To hear the missionaries indeed; if you 'Me go to hear the missionaries, massa.'
To hear the missionaries indeed; if you ever go there, you shall have nine-and-thirty lashes, and be put in irons.' With a disconsolate look, the poor boy replied, 'Me tell Massa, me tell the great Massa,' 'Tell the did not regret it; the firmness which he Great Master,' replied the master: 'what do you mean?' 'Me tell the Great Massa, the Lord of heaven, that my massa was angry with me, because I wanted to go and hear His word.' The master was struck with asponding the structure of the master was struck with asponding the structure of the master was struck with asponding the structure of the master was struck with asponding the structure of the master was struck with asponding the structure of the master was struck with asponding the structure of the master was struck with asponding the structure of the master was struck with asponding the structure of the mission of tonishment, his color changed, and unable to conceal his feelings, he hastily turned away, saying, 'Go along and hear the missionaries.'

Being thus permitted, the poor boy gladly went. In the mean time, the mind of the master became restless and uneasy. He had not been accustomed to think that he had a Master in heaven, who knew and observed all his actions; and he at length determined the manned to think on the subject and ask for nardon; he strugged his shoulders and ment, his color changed, and unable plead for mercy-he refused. not been accustomed to think that he had a Master in heaven, who knew and observed all his actions; and he at length determined to follow his slave, and see if there could be any peace obtained for his troubled spirit. Creeping unobserved into a secret corner he eagerly listened to the words of the missionary, who that day addressed the natives from St. John 21: 15. 'Lovest thou me?' 'Is there no poor sinner,' said the missionary, 'who can answer this question? not one poor slave, who loves Jesus Christ? no one, who dares to confess Him?' Here the poor slave boy, unable to forbear any longer, sprang forward, and holding up both his hands, while the tears streamed down his cheeks, cried out with eagerness.' Yes masses are likely and the streamed to think on the subject and ask for pardon; he shrugged his shoulders and did not answer.

In the — of the right which preceded his execution, the door of his prison swung on its hinges, an officer of the imperial guard advanced to the side of the bed on which the condemned man was sele to the military prison, and was told that, by a special favor, he had four days to think on the subject and ask for pardon; he shrugged his shoulders and did not answer.

In the — of the right which preceded his execution, the door of his prison swung on its hinges, an officer of the imperial guard advanced to the side of the bed on which the condemned man was sleeping and alwanced to the side of the bed or of his prison, and the man was led to the and sak for pardon; he shrugged his shoulders and did not answer.

In the — of the right which preceded his execution, the door of his prison swung on its hinges, an officer of the imperial guard advanced to the side of the bed or which the condemned man was select on the and sak for pardon; he shrugged his shoulders and did not answer.

In the — of the right which preceded his execution, the door of his prison swung on its hinges, an officer of the imperial guard advanced to the side of the bed or which the condemned man was select on the subj

Moralist and Miscellanist.

The Forget-me-not. TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH, BY ROBERT B. BAIRD.

In the year 1809, in the 12th regiment of In the year 1809, in the 12th regiment of the line, then stationed at Strasburg, there was a sergeant by the name of Pierre Pitois, who was a native of that half savage, half civilized part of Burgundy, known by the name of Morvan, who was called by his comrades Pierre swallow-raw. He was a brave fellow, in every sense of the word, and his comrades said. a fellow hard to be cooked. comrades said, a fellow hard to be cooked .-Always the first on the field of battle and the last to leave it, he was supposed to care for only two things; the smell of powder and the whistling of balls. Those who had seen him on the field of battle, when with ardent eyes, distended nostrils and bristling moustache, he plunged into the thickest of the fight,

were accustomed to say that slaughter was the pastime of Pierre swallow-raw.

But one fine day, our friend Pierre sent a letter to his colonel, in which he requested permission to leave for a short time, that he might go and nurse his old mother, who was dangerously ill. He added that his poor father, swenty-sight years old had received father, seventy-eight years old, had received a paralytic stroke and was utterly incapable of taking care of his poor wife. He prom-

more; sne nad wished, like a kind and affectionate parent, to give him her last blessing. Pierre solicited earnestly this time for leave

cessful than the first, only the captain said to him, 'Pierre, the colonel has received your letter; he is very sorry that your poor mother is dead; but he cannot give you the furlough you have asked for; our regiment leaves

Strasburg to-morrow.'
'Indeed! the regiment leaves Strasburg, and where is it going, if you please?

'To Austria. We are going to Vienna, my brave Pitois. We are going to fight with the Austrians....don't that please

There you'll have fun, my fine fel-He seemed plunged into deep thought. The captain took his hand and shaking it vigo-

ever taught, learnt the alphabet in a few day, Pierre Pitois, surnamed swallow-raw, de-

learn, and as soon as he knew the letters, began at the first chapter of Genesis. He was taught to spell the first verse; then to read it over and over till he could read it off hand without any hesitation; so on to the second, &c., till he took ten verses for the second, &c., till he took ten verses for

he had learned that day."—Recorder.

descried without any motive, without any he had learned that day."—Recorder. A Hottentot Boy.

A poor black boy, the property of a slave-holder in Africa, having heard of the preaching of the missionaries, felt a strong desire to go and hear about Jesus Christ. For this purpose he crept secretly away one evening.

forward, and holding up both his hands, while the tears streamed down his cheeks, cried out with eagerness, 'Yes, massa, me love the Lord Jesus Christ; me do love Him, me love Him with all my heart!' The master was still more astonished, and he master was still more astonished, and he he me convinced of the blessings which the greenel brings and breast and the day of the master was all the me and he master was a day of the me and he master was a day of the me and he master was a day of the me and he master was a day of the me and he me and the gospel brings, and became a decided christian. ed and respected you. Arriving but yester-day in Strasburg, I have learned your crime and your condemnation. As the jailor is one of my relations, I obtained permission to come and tell you, Pierre, he who is about to die, often regrets that he has not a friend to whom he can open his heart, and confide some duty to be fulfilled. Pierre, if you wish, I will be that friend.'

Thank you, comrade,' replied Pierre, in a dry tone.

' Have you nothing to say to me?'
'Nothing.' 'Nothing.'
'What! not one adieu for your betrothed or your sister ?

A betrothed ?-a sister ?-I never had 'Not for your father ?' 'My father is no more; he died in my arms

two months ago.'
'Not even for you mother?' 'Not even for you mother?'
'For my mother?' exclaimed Pierre, whose tones suddenly altered,—'for my mother! Ah, comrade, do not pronounce that name, for, can you believe me, I never heard it, I never said it in my heart, without being moved like a child. Even now, it seems to me, if I were to speak of her —.'
'Well?'

'I would shed tears, and it is not manly to "I would shed tears, and it is not many to weep! To weep,' continued he with anima-tion, 'to weep when I have but a few hours to live. Ah! I would be without courage!' 'You are too severe, comrade,' said the officer. 'I have as much courage as other men, and yet I would not be ashained to

a paralytic stroke and was utterly incapable of taking care of his poor wife. He promised to return as soon as his mother's health was restored.

The colonel sent word to Pierre Pitois

"The colonel sent word to Pierre Pitois"

"When I think of my mother? no, indeed!

that he hourly expected the regiment to be ordered away, and that he could expect no I love her.'

ordered away, and that he could support of the color of t

of absence for a single month. It was a family secret. He begged his colonel not to refuse him this favor.

Pierre's second letter was not more successful than the first, only the captain.

that from the time I came into the world, I have never loved but one person, and that was my mother! But I loved her as no one else can love, with all the energy and spirit that was in me. When I was but a little boy, I could read in her eyes, and she in min I could read in her eyes, and she in mine. I knew her thoughts, she knew mine. To my heart she was a part of myself; I was the same to her. I never had a wife or a sweetheart, I have never had a friend; my mother was my only friend; therefore when I was called upon to become a soldier, when I knew that I was to leave her, I was overcome with description. Pierre Pitois answered nothing to all this.

Be seemed plunged into deep thought. The aptain took his hand and shaking it vigo-mother. With one word, she, who was a captain took his hand and shaking it vigo-rously, said: 'Come, wake up! are you deaf to-day? I am telling you that before a week we will have the pleasure of fighting with the Austrians, and you don't even thank me for the good news! Why, you are not listening to me?' Why, you are not listening to me?' The light of the said of 'Yes captain,' replied Pitois, 'I have heard every word, I am much obliged to you for your news; it is very good.'

'Ah! so you have recovered your senses it last.' chooses that you should die before me, I will weep for you with all my heart, but will say, "God gave him to me, God took him away, "Are you really mad?—furlough, indeed, on the day before a battle?"

'Oh, I was not thinking; so we are on the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we?.... At such the eve of a battle, are we?... At such the eve of a battle, are we are the eve of a b

and see her. I asked for leave of absence; it was refused! I remembered her last words; 'if you love me, do your duty.' I was resigned. A short time afterwards I learned that she was dead. . . . Oh, then I lost all command over myself. Let it cost what it might, in spite of everything, I wished to return to the village in which I was born. Whence came this desire so ardent, so irresistible, of seeing again the place where my mother had died? I will confess it to you, and as you have a mother whom you love and who loves you, you will understand me.

'We country people of Morvoan are sim'We country people of Morvoan are sim'We country people of Morvoan are sim-

wirtue, such that he who plucks it is certain never to forget the dead, and never to be forgotten of them. This is indeed a precious and consoling belief. With it, death is no longer dreadful, it is but a gentle sleep, a repose after a long fatigue.

'I wanted to see this flower rise out of the ground; I wanted to pluck it, and to do this I deserted. After a weary walk of ten days I arrived at my mother's grave. The ground seemed still freshly dug; no flower had yet grown there. I waited—six weeks passed, and at the dawn of a beautiful day, I perceived a little flower opening of a sky blue. It was one of those flowers which we country people call, 'Forget-me-not.' When I plucked it, I shed tears of joy, for it seemed to me as though that little flower was the spirit of my mother, and that she had felt my presence, and that in the form of the Forget-me-not, she had returned to cheer me.

'As nothing now bound me to my native village, for my poor father had not long developed for the contractions of the contraction of the contractions of the contractio

layed following my mother to the tomb, and besides I had got my precious flower, what more did I want? I came to the army and said, 'I have deserted, arrest me!'

'I am now going to die, and if, as you have assured me, I have a friend in you, I will die without regret, for you will do me the service which I will ask of you. This flower, for which I left the army, for which I frisked my life, is in this locket which you see on my breast. Promise me that you will take care that it is not separated from me. It is the tie which unites me to me. me. It is the tie which unites me to my mother, and if I supposed that it was to be broken, oh! I would die without courage. Say, do you promise to do what I ask?'

O, give me your hand that I may press it to my heart. O, you who are so kind to me, I love you, and if God, by his all-powerful goodness, was to give me a second life. I

would consecrate it to your service.

The friends bade each other farewell.

On the morrow, when Pierre had arrived at the place of execution, and the sentence of death had already been read, dull murmurs and then loud cries, arouse along the lines:
'The Emperor!—it is the Emperor!—God

'Pierre!' said he.
Pierre looked at him; one would have

become captain of the old guard, fell on the field of Waterloo, and mortally wounded, found strength enough to cry out with a firm voice: 'God save the Emperor!—God save my country!—God save my mother!'

Observations in the South. BY T. C. PARTRIDGE.

at the North have very singular ideas of the South, and even an introduction to it does not always set them right, for sev-

proceeding further into the science, he changed his mind. One cannot judge of a science by the first lesson, neither is one acquainted with the system of slavery by spend-

ing a little time in old Virginia.

3. Slavery is of necessity milder near the borders of the free States; were it not so, there would be two to one, wending their

way towards the North star.

4. Some people will not know a thing, if they can any way avoid it, unless it be that which accords with their preconceived no-

Permit me to state a few facts in reference to Southern character and slavery, with which I have been personally acquainted.

I was near Alton at the time when Lovejoy hood, none, perhaps, was more strictly a noholders, and saw the vessel that carried the desperadoes from St. Louis to the scene of action, as she ploughed her way up the mighty stream. Was there any sympathy for the murdered? No: the general remark was, it is good enough for him.

with rifles on Blood Island (a little island in from these letters and words, than I can for with rines on blood island (a little island in the Mississippi, so called from the fact of its being a resort for duelists,) in which one of the parties fell. This was all to save honor, where none existed. Also in an affray at a most conspicuous in vividness of hue; the rum shop, a man was literally carved to consonants having either indifferent shades

my boarding place, an assassin fired through the window, and killed a man instantly. There was some difference betwixt them, and this ended it. While there I attended the trial of another for a similar crime; but it was as little thought of and caused but little more stir than would a little combat with

and as you have a mother whom you love and who loves you, you will understand me.

'We country people of Morvoan are simple hearted and credulous; we have not the wisdom or education of the dwellers in cities, but we have our creeds which folks call oursuperstition. Superstition, or whatever it be, we have it, and skilful would he be who could take them from us. Well, one of our opinions which we cling most to, is that which attributes to the first flower which grows on a grave a virtue, such that he who plucks it is certain never to forget the dead, and never to be the father of a child to leave in the land of

she had returned to cheer me.
As nothing now bound me to my native village, for my poor father had not long deling thing that Northern people should not layed following my mother to the tomb, and

To Farmers.

A serious evil which many farmers expe rience, is in attempting to winter too much stock, and a great loss often attends this stock, and a great loss often attends this injudicious course; many make arrange-ments in the fall to winter about as many animals as they have food for, in case the winter signald be favorable, as to the con-sumption of hay, calculating at the same sumption of hay, calculating at the same time that they will buy a few tons of hay, if a long cold winter should require an extra quantity. With these views they start and go on well for a while, but the snows come early, and owing to unusually cold weather, an extra quantity of food is necessary, and in addition, perhaps a cold backward season closes the unpleasant chain of circumstances that combine to make fodder scarce. In this case some who expected to sell :

Pierre looked at him; one would have said that he wished to speak, but he was struck with a strange stupor.

'Pierre,' continued the Emperor, 'think of the words of last night. God gives you a second life, consecrate it, not to me, but to France! France is also a good and worthy mother! Love her as you loved the other!' Ile remounted his horse, and left, accompanied by shouts of applause.

A few days afterwards, Pierre, who had become captain of the old guard, fell on the field of Waterloo, and mortally wounded, it is sock for wintering the other half, much stock, have offered in March one half, their stock for wintering the other half, and perhaps find none to accept their offer, and after having consumed all their hay, they cannot sell their atock for so much as it would have brought in the full, and sometimes worse than all this, the cattle die of starvation.

Such are hard cases for the unfortunate Such are hard cases for the unfortunate farmers to whom they happen, but they do occur to many every few years. Then how important to look at this evil, and ensure one's self against it, by attempting to keep no more stock than fodder is pro-vided for, in case we have an unfavorable the South, who will treat even Northern people with kindness and hospitality, so long as they trouble not their consciences. And very many that go from the North fall right in with them; and they all talk over the evils of slavery together (and also the outrageous conduct of Northern abolitionists) and come to keep no more stock than fodder is provided for, in case we have a unfavorable season; and if the winter be short and mild, so much the better. There will be no disadvantage in having a little fodder on hand. Better have too much half a dozen years, than experience the inconvenience of a scarcity once.—Cultivator.

to the conclusion, that the best way is to let it die itself, from the fact that the law is such that they can't do anything about it.

2. There are some bright spots at the South compared with others; and visiters it dash it with gold hower it and size the spots. South compared with others; and visiters from the North sometimes form favorable opinions of that region, when they have only seen the most mild form of the system of slavery. A school-boy once laughed his teachier that the form for appropriate them to study the state of the st very. A school-boy once laughed his teach er in the face, for proposing to him to study arithmetic, because, said he, it is such a simple thing. Do you think I don't know how many fingers and toes I have? But after the many fingers and toes I have seen its simple thing. little tube, the goose-quill, has sent its si-lent shots into your huge anatomy; and the corroding INK, even while you look a ing, with a tooth of iron, into your sword."

The School-Master.

Colored Letters.

For the Christian Reflector.

holders, and saw the vessel that carried the tion of my own,—none longer retained, that

is good enough for him.

While at St. Louis, a duel was fought day I can no more separate the idea of color In this colored alphabet, the vowels are

or none at all. A few examples will suffice:

At Vicksburg, just across the street from a is dark red, e, slate powder, i, black, o,

Most of the consonants are the same as e the more stir than would a little combat with two school-boys in New England. It was so common a thing to see men knocked down vowels contained in them. In the word oc

Spelling.

Did you ever, in a single sentence, com-bine words of the same sound but differing in orthography? 'Take the following:— Parallel to the beach ran a row of brech

He is a seller of old clothes, and lives in a

Did you ever see a person pure an apple

Did you ever see a person pure an appear or a pear with a pair of scissors?

The bear seized him by the bare leg. I could not bear to look on.

So I stayed at home to see my clothes; but John went to the field to see wheat. He succeeded by a manœuvre or sleight of hand. Slight all such trickery.

He threw the javelin, and pierced the hart through the heart.

through the heart.
His gait is very awkward; he swings like

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE TABLE.

Corrected by WILLIS & CO , Stock, Exchange and Money Brokers, No. 25 State street. MAINE

MAINE.	
Agricultural Bank, Brewer,	90 a - disc't.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor, (charte	16
expired)	3 a "
Bangor Bank, (old)	worthless,
Bank of Portland, (closed)	redeemed.
Bath Bank, (charter expired)	redermed.
Castine Bank,	worthires.
Citizens' Bank, Augusta, (new plate)	16
Calais Bank,	8 m 44
City Bank, Portland, (charter expired)	8a- 44
Damariscotta Bank, (charter expired)	worthless.
Exchange Bank, (closed)	redeemed.
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort, (broken)	worthiose.
	W Cot Cities was
Globe Bank, Bangor, (broken)	44
Georgia Lumber Co., Portland, (broken)	**
Hallowell and Augusta,	
Kennebec Bank, (broken)	**
Kennebunk Bank	
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	34-
Mercantile Bank, Bangor,	
Maine Bank, Portland, (closed)	9a- "
Oldtown Bank, (broken)	worthless.
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg, (fraud)	46
Passamaquoddy Bunk, (broken)	41
People's Bank, (closed)	44
Stillwater Canal, at Orono,	46
Saco Bank, (redeemed by Trustees at Saco)
St. Croix, Calais,	78- 4
Washington County Bank, Calnis, (broken)	worthless.
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook	2a - "
Waterville Bank, (closed)	redeemed.
Wintinop Bank, (closed)	worthless.
Wiscasset Bank	worthless.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF TH	
Claremont Bank,	5a - "
Concord Bank,	2a- "
Farmers' Bank, Amherst, (closed)	redcemed.
Hillsborough Bank	worthless.
New Hampshire, Portsmouth, (charter ex-	
pired)	redeemed.
New Hampshire Union Bank, (closed)	redeemed.
New Hampshire Bank, (closed)	44
Wolfborough Bank	worthless.
	WOISHIELD,
VERMONT.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

imberst Bank, (charter surrendered)... redcemed.

erkshire Bank, worthless. Bank—charter surrendered— redeemed at Suffolk Bank Chelsea Bank, Chelsea.

Commonwealth Bank, Hoston,

Commonwealth Bank, Hoston,

Eiridgewater Bank, Charlet surrendered)

Esex Bank, Salem,

Esex Bank, Salem,

Farmers and Mcchanica', South Adams,

Farmers' Bank, Beltentown,

Farnkin Bank, Boston,

Hampslire Bank, Northampton,

Hampslire Bank, Northampton,

Hampslire Bank, Northampton, All closed, deemed. Burrillville Bank,
Eagle Bank, Newport, (fraud).
Farmers' Bank,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,
Franklin Bank, Providence, (fraud).
Mount Hope Bank, (closes). CONNECTICUT.

Perby Bank, Engle Bank, Housatonic Rail Road Company,... New York City,...
Old Safety Fund, (good banks)....
New " (good)... 111 :

.... 8a - "

Advertisements.

Dentistry.

United States Bank Bills, old and new ... 30 a 35 "

Dentistry.

Discovery of the superior of the superior of the superior of residence, No. 250 Washington Street. These who are suffering, either from their own neglect, or from the majpractice of the inexperienced practitioner, may here avail them a suffering, either from their own neglect, or from the majpractice of the inexperienced practitioner, may here avail them a comparison the superior of the property of

50 Agents Wanted.

THE above number of YOUNG MEN, of good address, virtuous liabits, industrious and economical, with a wall capital of from \$100 to \$500, to act as travelling agents for the sale of the following celebrated MAPS, bublished by 8. Account Mirconstantion of Mitchell's American Standard School Geography, can have immediate, constant, and very profitable employment, by applysmall capital of some about 1990s, we seem to MANS agonis for the sale out 19 Mycorsta, notice of Michell's American Niandmad School Geography, can have immediate, constant, and very profitable employment, by applying to the subscriber. May or ying World, on Murcaro's Projectors. Elze of feet 6 inches, by offeet 6 inches. Mitthell's Represence and Distance May or ying Chickes. Mitthell's Represence and Distance May or ying American Republic. Mitthell's National May or ying American Republic. Night of the Size of feet by the Control of the C

Just Published. THE WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN AND EARTH. By the Rev. Banon Stow. For sale by GOULD, KEYDALL & LINCOLN, 69 Washington Street. Jan. 2.

German Philologists. CLASSICAL STUDIES: Essays on Ancient Literature and Art. With the Biography and Correspondence of sumont Midelegets. Ey Banasa Plaza, President Newton Theol. Iuntigation. B. B. Eswans, President Newton Theol. Sentinery, bad C. O. Fazzos, Pref.

Prof. Audover Theed, Seminary, and G. G. Fascon, Frof. Harvard University.

"This elegant book is worthy of a more extended assiste than our limits at present will permit us to give it. Great labor and care have been bestieved upon its a your expensional execution, which these honor to the American press. The account of the American press. The control of the American press. The the insumerable books of this book-reading age. The authorize well deserve the thenke of the calitivated and disciplined portion of the community, for the service which, by this publication, they have done to the cause of letters. Amid the tinde of infenences which are calculated to deteriorate and the tinde of infenences which are calculated to deteriorate and we see it under great obligations to those who endeavor to restore the authority of acknowledged medies, to see it under great obligations to those who endeavor to we seel under great obligations to those who endeavor to which its operating far and wish it as off results, and concerning which not deleterious. The both is in likely to be sical learning. While its fine introduction and some of the essays directly at which it contains, aims subjectly at he same

which our chief comedation is, that is allies to be ceruing which our chief comedation is, that is in likely to be stall learning. While its fine introductions and some of the examp directly arow this design, the correspondence of literary men which it contains, aims indirectly at the same result. The book is of a high order, and worthy of the state-tive parameter of the examp directly arow this dip of the contains a since indirectly at the same result. The book is of a high order, and worthy of the state-tive parameter of the same of the contained of the same of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. DANIELL & CO.,

No. 201 Washington Street. HAVING enlarged our establishment the past season, we have made extensive arrangements to receive the most valuable stock that we have ever better effected and first sure when offer indiscussors to purchasers equal to any in particular, as it, inspects one styles of goods, and at as few

SHAWL ROOM We have all the new, rich and desirable etyles of LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERS SHAWLS, and a fail supply of every where kind of new and fashinously SHAWLS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Embossed Centre Table and Piano Covers. The best AA THIBET CLOTHS impected, and all other tinds of CLOAK GCODS.

Black and bive black ALEPINES, of the most improved

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

We have our usual supply of all the best styles of LINE ENS, and as we have for many years paid particular atten-tion to this article, we feel sure the kinds we offer will no fait of giving entire satisfaction. We have every width, from any yard to three yards wide. Linen Cambrie Hekfs, Hosiery and Gloves, Mouseline de Lalues, Cashmere Rens, Alpeccas, Galla Piaids, French and American Prints, and a great variety of other GOOIN FOR BEENNE Rose and Whitesy BLANKETS, QUILTS, and every

other GOODS Formation BLANKERS, COODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
PLANNELS, COTT CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, COTTONS. We have always on hand every article usually wanted the MOURNING, viz: Black Bombanines, Sitks, Crapus, Vells, &c. NOUNCE THE COURSELVE OF BUILD COURSELVE OF THE COURSELVE ONE PRICE AND SMALL PROFIT. DANIELL & CO. Oct. 10. 3m.

French, American and English WOOLLEN GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention, of the trade, and of families, to his large street of freed goods. Consisting of libe, Rinck, Olive, Ricwa, Given, Mulberty, and other shades of RHOADCLOTHS. Engish and American, DOESS IAS, Finid, subject, and Phin: an execution and durable suited for Fastishous, REAVER CLOTHS, for Overcras, Drab, Bine, Sincig. BEAVER CLOPIES, for Overteens, trans, man, man, and Brown, and Brown. VENTINGS, of various kinds, such as Plaid Velvei, Valencia, Woulen, Suk, Satin, Merino, &c. TAILORS TRIMMINGS, via: Paddings, Canvass. Lettica, Rob Roy Plaids, Buttons Silk, Two Also on accellent association of slander of Braze Coorns and Cassings of the Coorns of Cassings of of Cassings

No. 33 WASHINGTON STREET. Oct. 10. If. LYMAN G. GASKELL.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA. BRITANNIA WARES.



E. B. MASON,

SETH GOLDSMITH. BOOK-BINDER,

NO. 81 CORNHILL BOSTON. All descriptions of Bivapus neath sessions. Genthe men's Libraries fitted up and repaired. Music and Parl edited hound to pattern. Ladies' Serap Books and For ECP Binding done for libraries, flood Institutions, Sections of all descriptions made to order.

ECP Binding done for libraries, flood Institutions, Sections, and Control of the Control of the

LUTHER HOSMER, TEMPERANCE CELLAR No. 61 North Market Street,

BOSTON.

This is a seat and convenient place, where a variety of Refreshments can be obtained. Meals at all house of the day. Cats at 6, 12 and 16 cents. Puddings, Pies, Cases, Coffee, Tea, Fruit, &c.

Fersons visiting the City will find this a pleasant result.

July 5. BOSTON.

Clothiers Shop for Sale. Clothiers Shop for Sale.

The subscriber offers to sell his shop privilege and Machinery. Machinery consists of two carding Machines for carding rolles, a set of machines and tools for dressing cloths. Soil shop is situated in Bernardson for dressing cloth. Soil shop is situated in Bernardson north of Greenfach; mile from a Baprist meeting bosses of different denominations, also an Academy; District schools, stores and mills &c. the same distance. The shows mentioned place is a suitable one to carry on a Bittie schools, stores and mills &c. the same distance. The shows mentioned place is a suitable one to carry on a Bittie schools, stores and mills at the increase of the subscriber. The shows mentioned place is a suitable one to carry on a Bittie shoot, stores and mills at the resident policy on shore so the by the yd. It will require but a small capital to make the purchase.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

Bernardsten, Dec. 16, 1844.

Dec. 98.

President Maxcy's Remains. ray Romains of the late sev. Jonathan Mazey, D. D. the second President of Brown University, Previdence, R. J. and subsequently of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. and for the last sixteen years of his life, of South Carolina College
Dr. Maxcy was one of the most distinguished pulpit ora-tors this country has produced. Although a Baptist, such

his own denomination, the following featimonies are an exact.

From the Rev Elipholet Natt. D. D. L.L. D. President of Union College, Scheneckedy, N.Y.—'I me happy to learn that Dr. Mancy's works are about to the republished That he was an results scholar, an accomplished gottleman, and a was an exact to the republished That he was an exact scholar scholar

or for Cl bin win alco was the best the star wh Ba the not over ability the control of the contr

plo rep wro for Per ter

the

mer and the the

scholar section sufficiently vouched for by the fact that he hadd, Indiven, the presidency of no less than there of our band, I believe, the presidency of no less than there of our From the Boptist Advances.—"His productions evines a mind of policionic deleaness, or vigorous thought, and of pire evancilical sentiment."

From the Protestant Churchman.—"The cellection of literary remains now published, in the language of the ventility of the production of the ventility of the production of the ventility of the ventility of the production of the ventility of the production of the ventility of the production of the ventility of the

For sale by

ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,

New York, July 28th, 1644.

N. B. Resey religions paper in the United States that will

give the above four insections shall receive a copy of the

work.

Jam.—6m. Janguet E.,

Ripley on the Acts.

stead learning. While its fine introduction and some of the essays directly arow this design, the correspondence of literary men which it contains, asine indirectly at the same routil. The book is of a high order, and worthy of the attention of the contains as the contains a steady of the accomplished presented with the projector, and will yield, we doubt not, a rich harvest of fame to themselves, and of benefit to our iterature."

"The object of the accomplished gentlemen who have engaged in its preparation has been, to foster and existed engaged in its preparation has been, to foster and existed engaged in its preparation has been, to foster and greaters or and the ten executed with a taste and greaters or and has been executed with a taste and group entropy educated such as he highly useful, soft to Changel and the contains the unfortained plants in the unfortained plants of the excited supervasion of the work has been prepared by three gentlemen teneformed with a many different creads. And the product is worthy of the same and offerent creads. And the product is worthy of the same and offerent creads. And the product is worthy of the same flowers and place are not contained and are presumed to be different creads. And the product is worthy of the same flowers in place and the product is worthy of the same flowers in place and the product is worthy of the same flowers in place and the product is worthy of the same flowers in place and the product is safety to the value of clastical learning. An introductory easy towards and contained and the product is greater and the product in the product of the same product of the product is safety to the value of clastical learning. An introductory easy toward and productively engaged to the product of the same prod